

WORLD FLIERS.
HOP FOR PICTOU
DESPITE RAIN

Clouds Near Surface Force
Airplanes to Fly at
Low Altitude

PILOTS KEEP COURSE
30 MILES OFF SHORE

U. S. Destroyers Follow in
Wake of Aviators, Ready
to Lend Aid

HAWKES BAY, Newfoundland, Sept. 3 (AP)—The American Army aviators on their world flight left here for Pictou, N. S., at 12:40 p. m. Newfoundland daylight saving time. It was raining and a southwest wind was blowing 30 miles an hour when the fliers hopped off. The clouds were less than 100 feet from the surface and the machines kept at a low altitude, flying just over the tips of the waves.

Along the course of the flight, the destroyers Charles Ausburn, Coghlan and McFarland were stationed to direct the aviators as they passed overhead, giving them correct headings, and to render assistance if necessary. The destroyer Barry, acting as station ship at Pictou, was held in readiness to steam at full speed to the assistance of the fliers if aid was needed. The Canadian destroyer Patriot also was prepared for this purpose.

All the other ships on station were instructed to follow at 25 knots along the route for two hours after the passing of the planes.

Later weather reports from the Newfoundland coast, Cape Breton and the Nova Scotian mainland indicated that conditions were most favorable although fog still was hanging over the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence above which the planes must pass and in some other places scattered along the line of flight. There was only a light breeze and the water was calm.

It was expected that the fliers would reach Pictou between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon. With a slight breeze behind them, the aviators, following the western coast of Newfoundland and flying about 30 miles off shore, were reported rapidly approaching Cape Ray at the southern tip of Newfoundland at 1 o'clock.

Pictou Is Gayly Decorated
to Greet World Aviators

PICTOU, N. S., Sept. 3.—Pictou was all dressed up for the American fliers' coming, with streets gayly decorated with the stars and stripes, and welcome signs hanging from windows and business houses.

The Canadian destroyer Patriot was standing by here, ready to aid, if necessary, and a plane from the Canadian Air Force was placed at the disposal of Commander Conant Taylor of the Barry to go out and meet the fliers on their arrival.

The destroyer chain, as it was made up when the fog and rain came in this morning, included the Charles Ausburn at the start, the Coghlan on station midway, the Cruiser Richmond traversing the route, and the Barry stationed here.

Weather reports from off the coast of Cape Breton, along which the route of the fliers lay, were flying while there was considerable fog off shore, and it had been raining all the morning the sun was breaking through the clouds and the indications were for local clearing.

Shortly before news of the start was received here the destroyer Barry, in this port, was advised that the aviators were waiting weather reports from their nearby destroyer station. The remaining units had reported favorable conditions.

At 10:20 o'clock the radio advised reported the aviators had disappeared from the view of those on board the destroyer Charles Ausburn near Hawkes Bay.

Flight to Hawkes Bay

Made Under Heavy Fog
HAWKES BAY, Newfoundland, Sept. 3 (AP)—The American world fliers are nearing the end of their task of girdling the world. The planes of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith and Erik Nelson arrived at Hawkes Bay yesterday, which point they flew from Ice Tickle, Labrador.

Starting from Ice Tickle in good flying weather, the American aviators drove their planes steadily forward under fine conditions until over Belle Isle Straits and along the coast of Newfoundland, where they were beset by rain and fog and a 30-mile head wind.

With the populace awaiting them, the planes broke through the fog and came to the water of Hawkes Bay at 3:48 o'clock, eastern standard time, yesterday afternoon, having made the voyage from Labrador in 5 hours and 45 minutes.

Shortly after coming down, Smith and Nelson taxied their craft to the yellow buoys which, owing to the heavy sea, had been laid on the windward side of Hawkes Bay and within two minutes had tied up to them.

The aviators spent this evening tuning up their engines and refueling, preparatory to proceeding tomorrow on the next leg of their journey—Pictou Harbor, N. S., 420 miles distant. The destroyer Charles Ausburn is standing by the aircraft.

Fliers Hastening Trip

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. RICHMOND, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant Nelson, who announced yesterday prior to their departure from Ice Tickle to Hawkes Bay, Newfoundland, that they hoped to speed up their flight toward Boston by jumping off from Hawkes Bay for Pictou, N. S., today, and from Pictou for Boston on Thursday if they should have good flying weather.

S. P. Gilbert Jr. Accepts
Reparations Agency

By The Associated Press

SEYMOUR PARKER GILBERT Jr., former American Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted the post of agent-general for reparations under the Dawes plan. The post is being temporarily filled by Owen D. Young of New York, who aided General Dawes and the other experts in drawing up the plan.

Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr., by profession a lawyer, became interested in governmental financial matters in 1918 when he was made a member of the war loan staff in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. In June, 1920, he was nominated by President Wilson for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs. He was reappointed in March, 1921, and served until June of that year, following which he became ordered to the State Department, continuing in that position until November of last year.

3 BREWERIES
FORFEITED TO
GOVERNMENT

Concerns in Pennsylvania
Lose Plants Through Il-
legal Manufacture

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 3 (Special)—Three breweries, two of them old and well-known plants, have been ordered confiscated and forfeited to the Government for violating the Volstead Law in selling beer of greater alcoholic content than one-half of one per cent. They are the Arnold and Schaefer Breweries, 1300 and 1310 N. 2nd St., and the Thompson and Sons, 1300 and 1310 N. 2nd St., and the Duffer and Lieberman Company of Allentown, Pa. The action will be taken upon decision just rendered by United States Judge O. B. Dickinson.

In addition, the Court dismissed charges against three others, viz., the Robert Smith Corporation, Thirty Eighth and Girard Avenue; the Horlacher Brewing Company, Allentown, and the New Brewing Company, Minersville. The apparatus and raw materials of the confiscated plants are valued at \$200,000.

The defense offered by the three concerns was merely perfunctory. They were charged with selling beer of greater alcoholic content than one-half of one per cent. in violation of the Volstead Law. Judge Dickinson ruled the Government had not proved its contentions.

Judge Dickinson, in rendering his decision placed responsibility entirely on the heads of the operating plants and said that any officials, situated as these were charged with a heavy burden of proof in trying to convince anyone of the reasonableness of their defense. He refused to accept the view of counsel for the Betz company that the prohibition department should first seek to regulate the plant's permit to make beer. A violation of the law was clearly shown, he said, and the decree of forfeiture was entered.

Prosecution of cases in arrears made last week will begin today.

BELGRADE PREPARES
CONVENTION WITH U. S.

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, Sept. 3.—Work has been begun by a commission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to elaborate a project for conventions with the United States consular service regarding citizenship, criminal extradition, judicial assistance, and other questions. The project will be ready for signature as soon as possible, in order to begin immediately negotiations to conclude the conventions. The negotiations are likely to take place at Belgrade.

It is probable that there will be simultaneous signature of a general treaty with the United States, since the old treaty dates from 1881. The President of the United States, Mr. Harding, is expected to visit Belgrade, members of the university, professors, and experts.

PORT WAREHOUSES CLOSED

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 3 (Special)—Riots, one of the principal exportation points for Canadian beer, have been closed by the Government.

The Windsor Police Department has ordered the closure of the warehouses at Riverside for evading payment of duty. A report from Ottawa says that other ports are slated for the same discipline.

GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN

REVOLT AGAINST MOSCOW

Insurgents Conquer Half of Georgia and Fight-
ing Continues in Streets of Batum

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—All of Georgia and Azerbaijan is declared to have been in active revolt against the Moscow Soviet regime for the last five days and a half. The territory of Georgia already has been conquered by the insurgents, according to representatives of Georgia here, who announced the receipt of this news today. The sanguinary struggle is continuing, and fighting is occurring in the streets of Batum, their advices state.

Communications Interrupted

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Georgian representatives in London have received a dispatch from Constantinople saying that Georgia and

TREATY BLOCKS
RUSSIA'S TRADE
WITH ENGLAND

So Says a Leading British
Creditor in Commenting
on the New Compact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 3.—"We would have no difficulty at all in making a satisfactory settlement with the Soviet Government, if only politicians would not meddle," was the comment of a leading British creditor of Russia on the controversy now raging round the Anglo-Russian Treaty, signed last month by representatives of the two governments.

This authority was scathing in his comment on the treaty. He disclosed the fact that a committee of business men had worked for weeks in conjunction with board of trade officials in drawing up a detailed schedule regarding the position of British merchants who wished to open branches in Russia, establishing the procedure for dealing with broken contracts, and all of the kind and other matters which would inevitably crop up if trading were begun on a large scale. At the last moment, all this work had been scrapped, he said. And for what? For an ill-considered, hastily drafted document, which relegated all problems to the future, and promised the Soviet Government a loan with which to compound with creditors. The confirmation which the treaty gives to the Soviet Government's monopoly of foreign trade also received severe criticism.

Trade With Peasants

The Christian Science Monitor's informant is convinced that this monopoly is one of the chief bars to trade and the treaty perpetuates it. He said:

"The peasants want our goods and we want theirs. Why shouldn't we sell them or exchange them direct, instead of through the middlemen, whether the Government or anyone else? One British company I know was actually to do so—the Russo-Caucasian Company—and the Soviet Government closed it down. If we have to carry on trade through Government departments, there will not be much business done, treaty or no treaty."

The degree of anxiety which the Labor Party feels about the future of the Anglo-Russian Treaty may be gauged from the fact that no less than three ministers—Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Ponsonby and H. H. Kloss—have given interviews to the press about it in the past 24 hours. All three point out that the loan will not be guaranteed unless bondholders, previous property owners and other claimants against Russia are all satisfied with the terms obtained from the Soviet Government.

"Just Compensation"

The claims for the return of nationalized properties alone amount to £128,000,000 and cannot be finally settled for months, even years; so it may be that the treaty will be accepted by Parliament after all, despite the outcry now being raised about it. The treaty is contingent on the Soviet Government's satisfying the British on the question of "just compensation" for claims against it, so that ratification can easily be nullified at a later date if necessary.

There are, of course, those who hold that the mere fact that the settlement of claims must be agreed upon before the Soviet Government can even get a guarantee for the loan makes it tolerably certain the British Government will never be called on to guarantee one half-penny.

HONDURAN TOWNS
GET MARTIAL LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The State Department has been informed by Stokesley W. Morgan, Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa, and George P. Waller, Consul at Lacaiba, that Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and Lacaiba, an important Honduran town, are both under martial law and that local merchants are being asked to lend money for military operations.

The Honduran Congress on Aug. 25 issued a decree convoking the popular elections for Oct. 26 next, according to a report from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Tegucigalpa, dated Aug. 30. Simultaneously the provisional government issued a declaration in which he stated:

"In order to restore the public peace disturbed by the former Minister of War, General Ferrera, and to guarantee absolute liberty for the voters, I shall reorganize the Cabinet and appoint an Administration in conformity with the Pact of Amoy, which will not include generals Carras or Ferrera."

A. A. Purcell, chairman of the congress, and some other members of the general council, are in favor of the conference, and argue that with the growth of international capitalism and finance it is necessary to establish a trade union organization, with the view of obtaining common action of workers in all countries when necessary. Other prominent trade union leaders, C. T. Cramp, railroadmen's secretary, being conspicuous in this group, do not definitely oppose the holding of such a conference, but warn the movement to scrutinize closely the terms of any agreement, because of the frequent avowal of Russian leaders that their object is to capture the union from within, and use them for revolutionary purposes. They believe there is danger of the British movement being carried into difficulties by allowing sentiment to dominate practical judgment.

Cotton Powers Extended

The expression of these views had much to do with the refusal of the Congress to commit itself definitely. Mr. Cramp stressed the point of the disruptive effect of the Communist activity in France, especially on the railway unions.

James Sexton, veteran dockers' leader, scorned the whole project of attempting to come to agreement with Russian Communism. He argued that the Soviet had admitted that it was a capitalist in hand, to capitalist Britain to try to borrow money.

BRITISH UNIONS
HAVE BIG AGENDA

Long Debate on Russian
Co-operation Brings
No Decision

By WALTER MEAKIN

By Special Cable

HULL, Eng., Sept. 3.—The Trade Union Congress this morning welcomed the fraternal delegates who will address the Congress tomorrow. They include Peter J. Brady and Edward J. Gainer of the American Federation of Labor; J. A. McClelland of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; J. Ongeest of the Amsterdam Trade Union Internationale and five representatives of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, headed by Mr. Tomsky.

The Congress adopted an industrial charter with a view of avoiding discussion year after year on subjects on which a general agreement exists. The charter includes nationalization of land mines, minerals, and railways; extensions from within and use them for revolutionary purposes. They believe there is danger of the British movement being carried into difficulties by allowing sentiment to dominate practical judgment.

RUSSIA FAVORS BUSINESS
AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA,
ALEXIS I. RYKOFF DECLARES

Soviet Government Would Pattern U. S. Alliance After British Trade Treaty—Premier Declares Famine Danger Has Been Met

By Special Cable

TSARITSYN, Russia, Sept. 3.—A. I. Rykoff, President of the People's Commissaries, in an exclusive interview with the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that his observations convinced him that there was no danger of famine in the Volga drought area. The Premier said:

"The fact that the peasants in the drought area are planting an equal or even greater amount of land this year than last shows that they have not been dismayed at the outlook. The Government so far has chiefly aided peasants with seeds, instituting public works, and child feeding. Toward the end of the winter the Government will make a new inventory and give further help if it is required."

Famine Declines Loan

Asked whether the Anglo-Russian agreement might serve as a model for the settlement with other countries which have not recognized Russia, the Premier declared that Russia would not accept a loan from any country but America and France, Mr. Rykoff replied:

"We should gladly make a business agreement with America, settling debt and compensation claims proportionally as we received new loans. But America hitherto has apparently insisted that we accept the Government's monopoly of private property and this we shall not do as it would infringe upon the ideals of the November revolution. A practical agreement with France seems more difficult since France does not seem able to give us a loan in exchange for works, and we will not satisfy these claims otherwise."

Famine Crisis Met

Discussing the recent marked growth of co-operatives and extensive private trade, Mr. Rykoff declared that this represented a new policy of government aiming at concentration of the most trade to swell the industry in one hands of the state co-operatives. He added that this would not involve administrative measures, but that the co-operatives would compete peacefully with the private traders.

A comparison of the present drought situation with that of 1921 seems unwarranted. While the crop failure is nearly complete, central authorities are said to have met the situation. Every village which The Christian Science Monitor

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James Sexton, veteran dockers' leader, scorned the whole project of attempting to come to agreement with Russian Communism. He argued that the Soviet had admitted that it was a capitalist in hand, to capitalist Britain to try to borrow money.

The Congress made an important decision in accepting the proposals of the General Council to give that body greater power to intervene in industrial disputes which threaten strikes and lockouts involving large groups of workers indirectly as well as directly. The object of the council is to prevent heavy action from being taken by individual unions as that which in some recent disputes has led to quarrelling between the unions during conflicts and has done serious damage to the movement.

QUEBEC ELECTION
AIDS GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Claims It In-
dorses Fiscal Policy

By Special Cable

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3.—The results of yesterday's federal by-elections in Quebec Province, in the constituencies of Rimouski and the St. Antoine division of Montreal, whereby Mr. J. Eugene Fliset and Mr. W. G. Hushion, the Liberal candidates, were returned with a majority of about 2000 and 1000, respectively, over their Conservative opponents, are considered by the Government as clear proof that it continues to hold the people's confidence.

The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, states that "the results in the Montreal and Rimouski by-elections are the clearest possible endorsement of the Government's fiscal policy, which at the recent session of Parliament received on the budget the largest recorded majority since Confederation."

Mr. King also stated that the policy of developing Canada's natural resources as the basis of her rural and industrial development and the means of solving the problems with which our country has been confronted since the Great War has received the whole-hearted support of the electors of Montreal and Rimouski—the one an industrial, the other a rural constituency."

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE
WORK IS REVIEWED

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Before dissolving the Ceylon Legislative Council, the Governor, Brig-Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, reviewed the work of the past three years. The Governor observed that the Council had a wonderful record of solid political economy, an achievement unequalled for a similar epoch in the history of Ceylon. The attitude of nonofficials, the Governor remarked, had been moderate and reasonable.

In the debate, there had been a very general desire not to embarrass the Government. The Council had carried out its orders and duties with most commendable zeal and very great discretion.

World News in Brief

New York—Prewar prosperity will return to Europe now that the Dawes plan is in effect, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, predicted upon his arrival from Europe.

Lawrence, Mass.—A local judge during a case here referred to the "scandalous abuse" of permitting so many persons to carry revolvers in his district. He said that since Aug. 1 all permits in the State 563 were under local jurisdiction.

Budapest (AP)—The Hungarian Government has lifted the embargo on rums and stamp collections. It also has decreed that since Aug. 1 all passport fees must be paid in gold kronen.

Berlin (AP)—There is rejoicing among the German farmers, not only because the summer crop prospects are excellent, but also because the fact that the Government decided recently to advance 100,000,000 rentenmarks to tide them over the harvest period. The money is to be advanced by the Prussian State Bank at the rate of 13 per cent a year, which is considered an exceedingly low interest just at this time.

Budapest, Hungary (AP)—Representatives of American automobile interests in Hungary received encouraging news recently with announcements that the Hungarian Government had removed the restrictions on the import of motor cars and many other articles which have virtually been prohibited for some years because of these regulations. At present there are approximately 3500 passenger cars in the country and about 600 motor trucks.

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PREMIERS' VISIT
TO GENEVA GIVES
LEAGUE WEIGHT

Edouard Herriot and Ramsay MacDonald Accorded an Enthusiastic Welcome

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, brought the weight of the governments of the British Empire and the French Republic to the support of the League of Nations when today they attended the session of the League's assembly.

A great audience which filled every inch of space in the hall gathered to greet the premiers and accorded them an enthusiastic welcome. Herriot did not have the satisfaction of hearing either speak, for the two statesmen sat quietly with their delegations and listened to the debate on the work of the League's council during the last year.

Subsequently both premiers withdrew for a preliminary private talk before motorizing to one of Geneva's beautiful parks, where they were guests at a luncheon tendered by the administrative council of the city.

America and Arbitration

A feature of today's discussion was the laudatory address of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, concerning America's traditional adherence to the idea of arbitration. He contrasted the importance of the declaration for adherence to the World Court of Justice made by Charles Evans Hughes and indicated to the delegates and other auditors his impression that the entire force of the United States would inevitably be cast in support of any reasonable arbitration development as a means of preserving peace.

A tribute to the progress achieved by the League of Nations was paid by the Persian Prince, Arfaud Doyle, who appeared on the platform, wearing a black fez. Last year, he said, Persia had expressed doubts about the usefulness of the League, but now, he added, all the mists had been dissipated and no one could fail to see that the League was moving toward its achievements helpful to mankind.

The Persian Prince remarked that the presence here of the British and French premiers was proof that the League had come to stay.

A manifestation of American-Japanese friendship, purposely arranged in the hope of removing any Japanese doubts concerning the sincere amity entertained by Americans for the Japanese, despite the recent American immigration legislation, took place today in the form of a luncheon offered by officials of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association of the United States, now in Geneva, to officials of the League of Nations Union of Japan.

The entire Japanese delegation, headed by Viscount Ishii, was present. Sir James Armitage, who has resumed his duties as director of the economic and financial section of the League, asserted today that he had become convinced on a recent trip

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1924

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Premiers Visit Geneva

McAndrew's Chicago School Survey

Progress of the President's Campaign

Belgium

Packing House Merger Stopped

Hibbs' Counsel to Call Witnesses

United States Employees Call Pay Low

Breakdown

force unit, which included British and American military units, were prepared to take up defense fighting position on the boundaries of the foreign quarter.

Besides the 15th forces of 100,000 on both sides, the so-called independent Chinese fleet, enlisted in the service of Gen. Lu Yun Hsiang, was reported anchored in the Whangpoo River, opposite the Kiangnan Arsenal, which is one of the objectives of the forces of Chi Shieh Yuan. The Fukien warcraft was reported in the Chusan archipelago, off the coast, southeast of Shanghai, today, ready to intercept any aid which Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria and supporter of General Lu, might dispatch to Nanchow by sea.

The financial strength of the "contending armies was indicated yesterday from reports that the troops of General Lu have received advance pay and bonuses, while the rival troops are not in such an agreeable condition, the pay of many units in troops in arrears, leaving the soldiers to rely on obtaining loot in districts through which they pass.

United States Government Prepares for Eventualities

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States Government is preparing for eventualities in China, as are other governments. Naval forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan are being assembled at Shanghai, and the diplomatic agents of the four powers have advised the Peking Government that the "idea of a naval blockade in the greatest harbor of the East was unthinkable, and would not be tolerated."

Admiral Thomas Washington, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron, and Edward Bell, Chief of the Legation at Peking, both reported to the Government here.

Admiral Washington said that nine destroyers, the Borie, Smith Thompson, Tracy, Hulbert, J. D. Evans, Preble, Pruitt, and Whipple, had been dispatched from Chefoo to Shanghai, and, in addition, the gunboat Isabel, flagship of the river patrol, had been ordered from Kiang to Shanghai.

Probable blockade of the port of Shanghai was forecast in official reports to the State Department from Mr. Bell, who stated he had received reports from the American Consul-General at Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Commissioner of Defense on Aug. 28 notified the Superintendent of Customs that Chinese naval vessels had left Nanking and Foochow to blockade the Woosung forts and urged the superintendent to issue notice that all shipping should be on guard off of Woosung without limiting the area. This step, the Consul-General stated, would create a virtual blockading of the port of Shanghai. The Superintendent of Customs informed the Commissioner of Defense that proper notification should be given to the consular body at Shanghai.

Admiral Tu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, has issued notice through a local newspaper warning shipping not to proceed up the river between Woosung and Kiangyin at night, the Consul-General reported.

American citizens in the war zone, which consists of Kiangsu, south of the Yangtze River and the province of Northern Chekiang, are not in great danger, according to reports from Edwin Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, dated Aug. 31. The Consul-General stated that precautionary measures have been taken and that the naval forces present are adequate for protection and that military headquarters of both Chinese factions have guaranteed protection to foreigners.

Warships Receive Orders

By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 3.—The utmost importance is attached to the dispatch of battleships to Shanghai. The French authorities explain that the information received represents the situation as it really is, since attempts at conciliation between the various groups in China have failed. The admiral commanding the French naval forces received an order to take all necessary measures for the protection of French citizens. Two cruisers left Saigon for Shanghai and one was sent to Tientsin to assure a liaison by wireless between Admiral Frochot and the Minister of France at Peking. British cruisers, a Japanese cruiser and three American destroyers and one gunboat are also in Shanghai harbor. An Italian cruiser has been directed to proceed with the utmost speed. Indeed, all governments are taking precautions against any emergency and troops are to be landed immediately if their nationals are in peril.

British Threat Stirs Chinese

By Special Cable
PEKING, Sept. 3.—Following the demonstration by Sun Yat-sen's warship against the merchant volunteer corps at Canton on Aug. 28, the British Consul-General made a threat that British forces would prevent all action by Dr. Sun's warship. The British action has aroused indignation not only among Dr. Sun's followers but among Chinese generally.

Unquestionably the British threat, like American action in sending warships to Canton last December, will do much to strengthen Dr. Sun's position by apparently confirming his claim to be the only real leader in the fight against foreign domination in China and interference with Chinese affairs.

French to Land Forces

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The hostilities between the Chinese forces near Shanghai began at 10 o'clock

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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DR. MCANDREW CITES CHICAGO SCHOOL NEEDS

Declares Promotions Must Be Made on Merit, Not Influence

MOSSOLINI SEEKS AID OF LIBERALS

Prime Minister Desires Their Collaboration

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 3.—The week opened with important political events. Benito Mussolini, Prime Minister, addressed the Miners Monte Amata, which follows another speech made the preceding Sunday at Casertina. These Sunday utterances indicate that Signor Mussolini intends to follow the example of Raymond Poincaré, former Prime Minister of France, in giving Sunday speeches. In his address he paid warm tribute to the workers who manifested a desire for peace both at home and abroad.

In a published interview which the editor of the Giornale d'Italia, important Liberal organ of Italy, had with Signor Mussolini a few days ago, the Prime Minister made it clear that he desired the collaboration of the Liberals with the Fascist but resented the attitude in certain Liberal quarters which he qualified as unfriendly. To many questions he made evasive answers. He defended the "warlike" attitude of the Fascist as a natural result of their youth, but denied that there were Extremists among them. There will be no leaps in the dark as Parliament will approve regularly, when reconvened, at the proper moment and Signor Mussolini is not impressed because the Opposition will abstain from the sittings. All attempts to break the majority hitherto failed and there is no likelihood that they will succeed in the future. The press laws recently put in force will be abrogated before the new laws are prepared. The Giornale d'Italia is not satisfied with these declarations.

PRINCE OF WALES RESUMES FRIENDSHIP WITH GEN. PERSHING

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Prince of Wales will resume his war-time friendship with Gen. John J. Pershing this evening, when the Prince and the General are guests of honor at the dinner given by the officers and board of governors of the Piping Rock Club to the British and American polo teams. Lord Wimborne and Lord Louis Mountbatten will be among the distinguished guests present and the occasion will be further enlivened by the presence of Will Rogers.

The Prince scored his first goal on American soil yesterday and likewise distinguished himself in a lively polo scrimmage on the Phipps estate at Westbury. An early morning ride at the Meadowbrook Club and a look-in on the final practice of the International team before the first polo game Saturday were the Prince's chief activities for today.

The Prince is delighted with the way in which his holiday being respected by New Yorkers and members of his entourage admitted that when he wrote his first parental letter home yesterday he made special mention of his gratification on this point.

"MOVIES" OPERATE DESPITE STRIKE

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Replacements were found quickly for the members of Local 306 of the Moving Picture Machine Operators' Union who went out on strike Sept. 1, according to an official statement today from the Theatre Owners Chamber of Commerce. There was little anxiety among theatre owners, it was stated, because of the 3000 licensed operators in New York who do not belong to this union, which is comprised of 1000 members. Members of the union are asking now for an increase of 5 per cent next year and an additional 5 per cent next year. This, along with previous demands which started with their asking for a 30 per cent increase, has been refused by the Theatre Owners Chamber of Commerce.

Several attempts by the New York State Industrial Board to bring about a reconciliation have failed, but efforts for agreement will continue.

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GERMANY AIDS CLAIMS PARLEY

American Agent Declares Payments Demanded Are Shrinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Robert W. Bonynge, agent of the United States between Germany and the United States, with H. H. Martin, Consul, Joseph C. States, assistant counsel, and Jackson C. Lusby, chief clerk and accountant, returned to New York today on the President Roosevelt.

Bonynge has been in Berlin for the last two months with members of his staff negotiating proposed settlements of claims of American nationals against the Government of Germany growing out of the World War. He reports that he negotiated settlements of more than 200 claims including a large number of claims of Americans for interests in German estates and claims for requisition of property in Germany and in occupied territory aggregating in all about \$12,000,000. These proposed settlements will be submitted to the commission for its approval. The commission is expected to reconvene in Washington within the next few weeks.

During the summer vacation Mr. Bonynge as the American agent and Dr. Karl von Lewinski, his German agent have negotiated settlements for claims in addition to these aggregating about \$75,000,000, bringing the grand total of allowed claims up to the present to approximately \$100,000,000.

"The German Government and German officials we met co-operated with us in every way," said Mr. Bonynge to a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, who met him on his arrival, "to help us adjust these claims speedily and amicably." He added:

Originally, they were like all claims, quite a staggering total, amounting to \$1,479,000,000. By the time the Mixed Claims Commission concludes its labors I estimate that the original 12,418 claims will have shrunk to something between three and four hundred million dollars. The German Government is provided for under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin and claimants need have no fear that the provisions of the treaty, which includes for the benefit of the United States the greater part of the sections of the Treaty of Versailles will not be fully lived up to on both sides.

Under arrangements provided for by Congress, this Government is holding German private property through the Alien Property Custodian amounting to a little over \$200,000,000. The Kelly-Edge Bill provided for an increase of \$300 instead of \$600 asked by postal employees. We are not convinced in the fiscal resources of the United States to meet an honest and just obligation."

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ADVERTISING TRUTH UPHELD TO BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS

National Organization Holds Session at Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—Upward of 100 members of the National Better Business Bureaus, representing the 38 local bureaus, which have been established in all parts of the United States, opened their sixth annual convention at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday with discussions of financing methods adapted to such organizations. The delegates were welcomed by the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, at its first weekly luncheon of the season, and addressed by Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, president of the Associated Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

Increased organization of supervision, with more definitely placed responsibility. Reduce interruptions to teaching of the primary aim of this system than in any other known to me. Perfect system for handling appeals and complaints and organize means whereby the department may receive and use suggestions from all members of the system. Educate members of the department to understand that nominations and promotions must be made on merit and not on influence. Debated subjects including the proposed platoon system and junior high school system, were recommended for study by commissions.

VANCOUVER REPORTS WHEAT EXPORT GAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau
VANCOUVER, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The final report of the crop year 1923-24 issued by the Merchants Exchange shows that 54,619,138 bushels of grain were exported through this port. This was four times the volume of the previous year's movement. Of the wheat exported through Vancouver, almost \$9,000,000 bushels went to Europe and the United Kingdom. Oriental countries took almost 15,000,000 bushels, the remainder going to South America and New Zealand.

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Advertising Clubs of the World, who said, in part:

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DODECANESE REPORT REMAINS UNDEINED

By Special Cable
ROME, Sept. 3.—There has been no official denial of the statement which appeared in the London Times of Sept. 2 that the Italian Government regards as imminent the annexation of the Dodecanese by Italy.

It was learned from a reliable source that this question was raised at the last Cabinet meeting when some Ministers suggested that the annexation after the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty should not be further delayed. This proposal, however, was not accepted by the Prime Minister.

After further discussion it was agreed that the naval general staff should determine which islands it considered adapted for naval bases. The remaining islands being unnecessary to Italy would be handed over to Greece.

Italy will certainly use Rhodes and Lesos and will enter negotiations with Greece for cession of other islands against compensation. It is doubtful whether Greece will accept the Italian point of view.

NEW POSTAL PAY BILL BACKED IN CALIFORNIA

By a Staff Correspondent
BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 3.—A living wage for every postal employee is the demand of California's army of postal clerks in annual state convention here, who are joining in a concerted move to have introduced in the next Congress a substitute measure for the Kelly-Edge Bill vetoed by President Coolidge. The new bill is sponsored by state federations of postal clerks and by state associations of letter carriers.

"We are underpaid, a fact so patent that only lack of available funds is offered as a reason for delay," said Carl P. Driscoll, Berkeley, vice-president of the national organization of postal clerks. "We are entitled to fair treatment. In temporary absence of it we yet remain loyal. The Kelly-Edge Bill provided for an increase of \$300 instead of \$600 asked by postal employees. We are not convinced in the fiscal resources of the United States to meet an honest and just obligation."

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FACTORY SITE OFFERED FORD

By a Staff Correspondent
WARSAW, Sept. 3.—The Municipal Council of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), in Polish Pomerania, has sent a letter to Henry Ford, offering to give him a large factory site in the suburbs of the city, should he decide to establish an eastern European factory and distribution center there, as has been reported.

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PREMIERS' VISIT TO GENEVA GIVES LEAGUE WEIGHT

American Disarmament Plan Favorably Received

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 3.—The League of Nations Assembly has been occupied so far with what may be termed getting its machinery in order. Committees met and elected vice-presidents and adopted agendas. Today debates begin on the report of the work for the past year. Professor Shawell, who is back from Lyons, told the Monitor correspondent he is well satisfied with the result of his visit. The American scheme, as it has come to be known here, has been somewhat altered from its original form and is now in two parts, the first being a declaration outlawing aggressive warfare, and the second, three resolutions on disarmament which could be passed by the present assembly. These provide:

1. For the establishment of a continuous world conference on disarmament.
2. For an international investigation committee.
3. For permission to powers which have accepted the declaration, which in itself really involves a promise not to go to war, to sign separate treaties.

General Bliss told the Monitor correspondent yesterday that the scheme has been very favorably received by leading men whom he approached. Another aside of the Assembly concerns the French offer made to the last meeting of the intellectual co-operation committee of a building in Paris for an international institute.

The Belgian Senator, Henri Lafontaine, and his compatriot, Paul Otlet, who founded the Union of International Associations in 1910, with headquarters at Brussels, claim that this institution fulfills the purpose of the suggested institute and demand that the matter should be discussed on a broader basis by the international associations of the world.

The union is holding a conference in Geneva on Sept. 8, but they feel the offer may be accepted before their viewpoint can be ventilated. They see in the French proposal an effort to make Paris the "intellectual center" of the world and claim America should have a voice in a matter of such importance.

GREAT NEED OF INDIA CALLED COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Sept. 3.—Before the Indian reforms inquiry committee, Prof. Ahmed Khan, a member of the United Provinces Council, when examined, declared that communal representation was far more important than provincial autonomy. He anticipated riots and bloodshed if at-

tempted were made to remove necessary safeguards of the minority interests. He was a Muhammadan first and an Indian afterwards. Witness considered it essential that in provinces where the Muhammadans were in a majority, there representation should be on a basis of population; wherever they were in a minority the Muhammadans should obtain and retain adequate effective representation, meaning thereby more than the population justified. Prof. Ahmed Khan believed a mixed electorate would lead to disorder at the time of the election. A deputation consisting of prominent Muhammadan leaders was shortly proceeding to England on a political mission.

The Bengal congress committee passed a resolution urging a boycott of British goods, especially cloth, and conducting an intensive campaign of picketing foreign cloth shops throughout Bengal.

AFRICAN MINISTER'S ACTIONS CENSURED

Men Who Fought Union Get Government Positions

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 3.—A dramatic debate was begun in Parliament when Colonel Reitz, of the South African Party, accused the Government of a "flagrant system of spoliation." Colonel Reitz pointed out that Mr. Kesteven, Minister of Agriculture, who in 1914 was in rebellion against the Union, had now appointed five of the chief rebels of that time to positions in his department. These men fought with General Maritz and the Germans against the Union forces. They were not rebels in the ordinary sense, said Colonel Reitz, but traitors, who handed over the youth of this country to the enemy.

It appears that the Minister also recently dismissed two South African Party men from the sheep department.

Mr. Kemp made a defiant reply in the debate. "I am responsible for these appointments," he said. "What is more, I defend them." The dismissal of two men from the sheep department was due to the recommendations of the Civil Service Commission. Regarding the new appointments, the men were honest young Dutchmen, and he was determined to proceed, whatever the other side might say.

The Cape Argus, in a leader, says this is a grave indictment. So far no adequate justification for the drastic changes in the administration of the department have been forthcoming.

AUSTRALIAN DEBT REDUCED

By Special Cable
MELBOURNE, Vic., Sept. 2.—The first annual report of the National Debt Commission shows a reduction of £3,088,233 in the year 1923-24. Under the act constituting the commission, the Federal Treasurer is required to make payments to the commission on a basis calculated to reduce the national debt in 30 years, and to make provision during that period for a sinking fund of 10s. per cent on the debt created.

Salt Mackerel

Progress of the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They express the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3

These September days are ideally adapted to discussion of the non-controversial points of current political matters, before we pass on into the heat of the impending presidential campaign.

There is Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, for instance. It is not mere gallantry which inspires the opinion that, in the final analysis, the women of America will elect the next President of the United States. Four years ago, though expecting the suffrage all along, when it did come it was so sudden that the fair voters were taken unawares and literally millions of them failed to avail themselves of the right, duty, privilege or boon, according as it pleased them then to regard it.

In the four years' interim they have learned the increasingly serious nature of the undoubted duty of woman, as a citizen, to cast her ballot at election time; and there are multiplying and gratifying signs that this is precisely what she means to do on the forthcoming Nov. 4. She is interested, therefore, in the lady in the White House.

Mrs. Coolidge makes an impression upon those who meet her for the first time. It is her manner that first attracts, her charm and self-possession, grace and ease; after that her face, inviting confidence and good will; and finally her attire. But it is the harmony of the whole picture which ultimately wins and holds the affection of all those with whom she comes in contact.

"The remarkable thing about Mrs. Coolidge," says one who has known her since the Massachusetts days, "is that she is the same woman in the White House that she was back in the Northampton home. Her style, her manner, her attitude toward people was the same in that modest home as it is today in the White House."

When in 1921 the Coolidges first came to Washington there was much said about the "lady in the White House," and particularly of Mrs. Coolidge. It was whispered that she made her own clothes. Well, as to that, many another worthy lady also was her own dressmaker. The Cool-

idge family never has been numbered among the wealthy classes and never expects to be. The Northampton home gives them their financial rating among their fellows. It is their home. They rent it. They expect it will be their home when the public service of the President is at an end. If anyone should come upon Mrs. Coolidge in the White House today, needle in hand, deftly plying it on some of the cheerful textures which she fancies, she wouldn't become at all fussed up; but instead, in all probability, would confide to you, if you were a woman, the source of the skill she possesses in her mastery of that art of making simple things lovely. And most likely she would add a word of regret that her White House duties prevent her from doing more sewing than she does.

She can cook, too. Her old-fashioned New England doughnuts—Boston people know them—are famed among all her friends, and if by chance the White House kitchen staff should walk out on the night of a "diplomatic dinner," Mrs. Coolidge with ease would be able to prepare a meal for them.

Mrs. Coolidge has a sense of humor, a delightful wit, and has been the life of more than one official party since called them to Washington. Her husband is credited with being a silent man, who rarely laughs. But there are times when he laughs loud and long. An occasion is recalled of a dinner party a few months ago, when the guests were seated, without particular regard to rank, around a great circular table, beautifully decorated. Mrs. Coolidge at one side, the President at the other. She kept the guests merry that night with her brilliant sallies, and the President, grave of face, sat watching her through her own silent merriment; but as her face lighted up, his too became animated, and when her wit flashed, his face beamed, his head went back, and it was a different Mrs. Coolidge whose laughter echoed through the apartment from him with whom the world is familiar. It isn't exactly clear that the Republic is in danger with a couple like this in the White House.

Delight over the advance step taken by Mr. Davis was not confined to those who are interested in child fare. Hardened politicians who admit to take no stock in the theories of social reform commented that the step again signified leadership and courage on the part of the Democratic candidate.

His own campaign was revealed by Mr. Davis at Seagirt, where he denounced the Ku Klux Klan by name after the convention that nominated him had refused following a spectacular fight to do so. "This kind of leadership and this kind of courage are what their party needs to emphasize the 'impotence and moral cowardice of the Republicans,'" say Democratic leaders at national headquarters.

At another point in his Wheeling speech, Mr. Davis took a stand where his party was silent. In discussing abuses of the writ of injunction, he struck out boldly at the practice of combining partisan zeal and judicial action in connection with labor disputes. Injunctions which go beyond proper limits and seek to deprive men of a lawful exercise of industry, he declared, are denounced. There have been such, he declared, and their effect has been to cast upon the courts the performance of duties which properly belong to executive officers of the state or nation.

The suggestion of the candidate that if the legislation already on the statute books is not sufficient guidance in the matter of limiting the use of injunction to its proper functions, we must write it in plainer terms—using his words—is in keeping with the Democratic strategy of the campaign to combine constructive proposals with criticism.

The Democrats have no intention of becoming known as mere fault finders, for every evil they depict they expect to offer a solution. They propose to speak plainly and affirmatively as Mr. Davis did on the Ku Klux Klan at Seagirt and on child labor and the use of injunctions in the White House.

The trend at the outset of the pivotal nine weeks is unmistakably pro-Coolidge, have by no means abandoned hope of victory. They are confident, on the contrary, that Davis will materially turn the tide as the result of his present and future speeches. The Democrats can be heard saying that it looks as if John W. Davis will be as badly defeated in 1924 as Alton B. Parker was in 1904.

Results of a Straw Vote

On the home-coming steamship George Washington last week there was one of the most significant presidential straw votes of the present campaign. The numbers were relatively small, but the electorate involved was peculiarly representative of the country as a whole. Five hundred and thirty-four votes were cast by passengers in the first, second and third cabins. More than 30 different states of the Union were represented, including nearly every "gaining" occupation from that of garment worker and school teacher to financial magnates. The voting was preceded by three days of mock, though intensive, campaigning, and there was as much excitement over the "election" as if it had been the real thing.

John D. Fredericks (R.), Representative from California, was spokesman for the Coolidge-Dawes ticket; Arthur Mulberger, of Wisconsin, a former United States attorney, advocated Davis and Bryan; and Herman Grossman, a New York proletarian, was the La Follette and Wheeler representative.

Voting took place by secret ballot, at the same hour in the three different cabins. It turned out to be a "seaside" for Coolidge and Dawes, who swept the ship with 342 votes, as against 110 for Davis and Bryan and 82 for La Follette and Wheeler. The G. O. P. vote accounted for 64 per cent of the total poll; the Democrats got 20 per cent, and the Progressives 16 per cent.

President Coolidge carried the third cabin with 212 votes to 61 for Davis and 17 for La Follette. He also won the second cabin, with 116 votes, as against 41 for Davis and 45 for La Follette. La Follette carried the third cabin, with 20 votes, as against 14 for Coolidge and 8 for Davis.

The result revealed a number of tell-tale things. La Follette ran ahead of Davis in both the second and third cabins. Coolidge had a majority of 150 votes over his two rivals.

DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3

Again John W. Davis has gone farther than his party in national convention consented to go. In his Labor Day speech the Democratic nominee not only discussed restriction of child labor in a friendly way but voiced approval of the amendment to the Constitution on the subject that is now pending.

"We are a member of a state Legislature," he said, "and we are casting our vote for the amendment." He said, after pointing out that responsibility for decision now rests with the states. One of the surprises of the resolutions committee of the New York convention, headed by Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, a liberal, and including in its membership such liberals as W. J. Bryan, Newton D. Baker of Ohio, William O. Dawson of Kansas, and Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, was its failure to endorse the amendment that the welfare bodies of the country should be authorized to submit to the states. Most that the committee would report was what every one already knew, namely, that "without the vote of the Democratic members of the Congress the Child Labor Amendment would not have been submitted for ratification."

Representative women of the Democratic Party and of the National League of Women Voters made an unsuccessful post-midnight plea for endorsement. Headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was chairman of a women's advisory committee on child labor that had been named by Cordell Hull, national chairman, to aid the resolutions committee, they repeated the arguments they had offered at the public hearings. But they were rebuffed. Organized Labor and Progressive afterward voiced disappointment no less poignant than that of the women. Intimation was to be heard that the influence of the south in the committee was too strong to be overcome.

Other speeches of like kind are to follow on the present tour: next Saturday at Omaha, on agriculture, and five days later, Sept. 11, on commerce, foreign affairs, and reclamation at Denver. Other subjects to be treated in the series of formal addresses on dates and at places not yet announced include the tariff, taxation, foreign affairs, and bureaucracy in government. Thus a comprehensive program of administration will be offered by the Democrats to the voters in return for their support.

Democratic managers will eagerly await the reaction of the west to the visit. They realize that Mr. Davis is virtually unknown west of the Mississippi and that much will depend on first impressions. The pride that they take in their candidate convinces them, however, that the west will take the same view of the nominee that the east already holds. The bigness of the man cannot fail to attract, they confidently predict.

Three famous ships docked in New York. Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The world's largest three liners are in port with the arrival of the Majestic. The Leviathan of the United States Lines docked Monday and the Berengaria reached New York on Friday.

On the last eastward passage, the Leviathan, which sailed six hours later than the Majestic, is said to have reached Cherbourg breakwater only one hour behind the Majestic. Officials of both companies stated in advance, however, that no race would be attempted. A total of 567,000 passengers reached New York on 11 liners yesterday.

At another point in his Wheeling speech, Mr. Davis took a stand where his party was silent. In discussing abuses of the writ of injunction, he struck out boldly at the practice of combining partisan zeal and judicial action in connection with labor disputes. Injunctions which go beyond proper limits and seek to deprive men of a lawful exercise of industry, he declared, are denounced. There have been such, he declared, and their effect has been to cast upon the courts the performance of duties which properly belong to executive officers of the state or nation.

The suggestion of the candidate that if the legislation already on the statute books is not sufficient guidance in the matter of limiting the use of injunction to its proper functions, we must write it in plainer terms—using his words—is in keeping with the Democratic strategy of the campaign to combine constructive proposals with criticism.

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PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3

The Progressives opened their campaign on Monday. During the next 60 days the candidates—Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler—will be before the public almost constantly, striving to consolidate an army of voters who on Nov. 4 will march to the polls and elect them to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Progressives believe that La Follette and Wheeler have a better chance of being elected than Davis and Bryan, and an equal chance with Coolidge and Dawes.

Senator La Follette has given his definition of "the laboring millions of this country." He includes in that category the farmers, the "business men who give honest service by return for 'righteous profits,'" women who toil in the homes and offices as well as wage earners in the shops, the mills and mines and on the railroads. To give his definition of "laborer" its broadest interpretation, he includes the child laborer, the woman under the American flag who lives by useful and creative work of the hand or brain, or both, is entitled to an equal chance for participation in the laws and equal participation in the control of government."

Comparison of Speeches. The two speeches of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler indicate the line of argument that each will use when they express the difference in temperament of the two men. Senator La Follette's speech was almost wholly impersonal. He translated into terms his indictment against the Republican and Democratic parties, and interpreted the issues he intends to make. Against these he set the program he proposes to adopt to carry out his pledges to the electorate. In these matters he is explicit and direct.

Senator Wheeler, on the other hand, is much more personal in his allusions to opposing candidates. He has very little to say about Davis and Bryan, and the reason is that at this stage in the campaign he considers them negligible opponents. His shafts are directed mainly at Coolidge and Dawes, and his purpose, he quite frankly states, is to "smoke out Mr. Coolidge and make him take a more active part in the campaign for election than he now seems to contemplate."

It will be like this during the 60 days that are left for the campaign. Senator Wheeler will direct his verbal batteries against the candidates of the opposition while Senator La Follette is defining the differences in political and economic philosophy between the Progressives and the two old parties and naming the methods he will apply if he is elected.

Senator La Follette made his first speech over the radio. That is the medium which he expects to use chiefly in getting his messages to the people in this campaign. He will, of course, go to different parts of the country to address the people but his speechmaking tour will probably be confined to half a dozen or at most a dozen major cities and the rural people and small town folk will not have an opportunity to see him.

This method of campaigning—an appeal to audiences who cannot see him—is a great handicap to a man like Senator La Follette whose histrionic talents have won him many a round of applause. To stand plant-

ed before an instrument and speak to an unseen audience which performs must be unresponsive deprives him of the zest which he always has upon the platform.

Senator Wheeler, on the other hand, will have the more grateful task of going in person to the people. From now on he will be addressing personally two or three and sometimes even more gatherings every day. With him the radio will be but an adjunct to reach perhaps even larger audiences in the vicinity of the platform upon which he stands. There are two reasons why this division of the labors of the campaign have been made.

One is that during his 40 years in public life Senator La Follette has frequently appeared in every part of the country, both on Chautauque platforms and the political stump, and he is a familiar sight to millions of voters. On the other hand, Senator Wheeler is comparatively unknown, except by reputation, to most of the American electorate. Senator Wheeler believes that the voters have a right to size up their candidates by personal inspection.

The second reason is that the types of speeches that each will make are best suited to the means they have chosen for making them.

Most of the preliminary work of the Progressives has already been done. Regional directors have been appointed, state committees are being held and in great many instances the electors have been chosen.

Whatever may be the opinions of some of the group leaders who are in the Progressive movement this year, Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler intend to ground their campaign upon the idea that their election is probable, and not upon the theory that the best they can accomplish is to throw into Congress the election of the next President of the United States.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 3 (Special).—Committee reports denouncing Defense Day, Sept. 12, as an attempt on the part of the War Department to perpetuate the "war spirit and the war program," and censuring various associations for attempting to weaken the Volstead Act were adopted here by the Montana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A merger of the North Montana Conference and the Montana Conference into one state organization was effected.

The report of the committee of temperance and morals pledges unswerving allegiance to the Constitution and to the Eighteenth Amendment in particular, and warned people not to be misled by "propaganda and unpatriotic efforts" of organizations seeking to allow the definition of intoxicating beverages in the Volstead Act.

John M. Evans and Scott Leavitt, members of Congress from the first and second Montana districts, were endorsed for re-election.

TRAFFIC IS DECLINING. MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The Canadian National Railways has notified its shippers of the central region, which extends from the New Brunswick border to Fort William, that, owing to declining traffic, a reduction of the number of employees or working hours will have to be effected.

COOLIDGE FIRM AGAINST KLAN

President Not a Member and Not in Sympathy With Aims, Sloop Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—President Coolidge is not in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan, it was revealed last night in a message transmitted through his secretary, C. Bascom Sloop, editor of a newspaper syndicate.

The presidential reply was in reference to a questionnaire on four issues forwarded by Mr. Brannan several days ago, three of which referred to America's attitude toward Jewish immigration, Jewish persecution in foreign countries, and establishing a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The letter from Mr. Sloop follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, Aug. 29, 1924.

My Dear Mr. Brannan: Complying with your request of Aug. 27, I am sending you on behalf of the President a message which the President has authorized for the Jewish New Year.

As to the other matters touched upon in your communication, I am authorized to say that the President is aware of the attitude toward Jewish immigration, Jewish persecution in foreign countries, and establishing a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The letter from Mr. Sloop follows:

Concerning the Ku Klux Klan, the President has repeatedly stated that he is not a member of the order and is not in sympathy with its aims and purposes. As to the Government of the United States exerting its influence in other countries to protect the rights of the population, this question is very difficult to deal with, as it involves international relationships.

The Government of the United States would be unlikely to view with satisfaction the efforts of another Government to interfere in the strictly domestic concerns of this country; all independent Governments are particularly insistent upon complete control of all their domestic concerns, and it is a matter of the utmost difficulty on this account to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries.

As to Zionism, the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish national homeland, the President has repeatedly given his most hearty endorsement to the movement, and expressed his wishes for its success.

Most sincerely yours, (Signed) C. BASCOM SLOOP, Secretary to the President.

METHODISTS DECRY DEFENSE TEST AND WETS IN MONTANA

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STATE STANDS BY LA FOLLETTE AS BLAINE WINS

Senator's Vote Strength in Wisconsin Cited—Drys Win Despite Wets

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 3 (Special).—Senator Robert M. La Follette again demonstrated his grip on Wisconsin politics when his personally endorsed candidate, John J. Blaine was renominated for a third term as Governor at the state primary, Tuesday, by a plurality that may reach 60,000.

The preprimary situation had caused the Senator concern because Mr. Blaine had as his opponent George F. Comings, Lieutenant-Governor, and also a La Follette man, and A. R. Hirst, who had drawn both conservative and progressive support. There also was a pronounced light on Mr. Blaine because of his open alliance with the wet cause and the way the last state Legislature was conducted. To stem "the tide of disruption" in the La Follette ranks, the Senator backed Mr. Blaine, not on his record, but in an appeal for unity in Wisconsin because that would help him in his national campaign, it is said here. The Governor's victory is regarded in certain quarters as showing how completely Senator La Follette's work is accomplished in the State.

By a queer twist, the comparative strength of leadership of Mr. Blaine and Mr. La Follette also was tested. Senator La Follette also endorsed Fred R. Zimmerman for Secretary of State. Governor Blaine, following personal differences with Mr. Zimmerman, endorsed Theodore Damann, who was overwhelmed in the primary. Figures point to the complete victory of the La Follette endorsed slate for state offices.

Though the victory of Governor Blaine is favorable to the Wisconsin Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc., the wet-dry issue was overshadowed late in the campaign by the struggle for leadership between La Follette factions and did not figure as prominently as it might otherwise.

Early returns, however, indicate that the fight of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc., on three representatives who have dry records, has been lost. Henry A. Cooper, Edward E. Browne and James A. Frear, representatives opposed by the wets, apparently have been renominated. The other seven La Follette representatives who are regarded as wets, also were renominated.

In the Congressional District of Victor Berger (Socialist), the Fifth Wisconsin, E. R. Braun, generally classed as wet, was nominated in the Republican primary. He will contest in the election with Mr. Berger.

In the Democratic primary Judge Martin S. Lueck was nominated for Governor. He is a liberal.

In the Milwaukee county primary, Eugene Wengert, district attorney, won re-nomination over Frank Fawcett, who had the backing of the liberal elements.



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BREAK UNIONS BY WORKING FROM INSIDE

Such Is the Policy Advocated by Gregory Zinovieff to Communists

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence).—"Stay in the trade-unions and conquer them from within" was the message which Gregory Zinovieff, president of the Third Internationale, impressed upon the Communist delegates to the recent Congress of the Internationale here. During the last year there has been a noteworthy tendency among the German Communists to leave the old-time trade-unions, which are under Social Democratic leadership, and organize rival industrial unions under Communist leadership.

Mr. Zinovieff strongly condemned this tendency and upheld the tactics of boring from within the unions which have been outlined and followed by William Z. Foster in America. He appealed to the authority of Lenin, and went on to say: "Lenin was always against breaking up trade unions. He even sent Communists to work in the unions which were organized by the Tsarist police chief Zubatoff, in order to win the workers away from reactionary influence. Now Comintern in America, Diessmann in Germany, Dargatzidis in Italy and the other reformist leaders are no better than this Tsarist police chief; but still we must stay in their unions and fight to win the workers over to our own side."

Mr. Zinovieff rehearsed the usual arguments for working from within the unions. It was only through the unions that the workers could be reached. Soviets were alterna-

tive working-class organizations, but soviets could only be formed on the eve of revolution, not in normal times. Zinovieff warned against precipitancy in estimating the revolutionary possibilities of the international situation, and declared that the Internationale must have a program capable of being applied not for 20 months but for 20 years. He declared:

"We can understand the natural dislike of the worker for the idea of paying his dues to a union which is controlled by lackeys of the bourgeoisie. But we must appeal to the class consciousness of these workers, to their self-discipline. We must gather the workers under the banner of the Internationale. We must go back to the trade unions."

Mr. Zinovieff went on to discuss the German situation in more detail. He declared that the Communists did not possess sufficient strength to organize trade unions under their own leadership and added that, even if such trade unions were organized, they could not conceivably carry on successful strikes. The defeats which would follow the effort to organize Communist trade unions would constitute a disillusionment for the workers and drive them back to the Social Democratic camp.

So Mr. Zinovieff repudiated the suggestion of the German Communist Schuman to organize dual unions and committed the Internationale to a program of working from within the existing organizations. He divided the countries into two groups, those in which the Communists already possessed a majority in the trade unions, such as France; those in which the Communists were a minor factor in the trade-unions movement, such as those in which the Communists, while not a majority, constituted a strong minority. In this last class he put Germany and Czechoslovakia, adding that the correct social organization problem was especially difficult there.

CHILE OPENS AT TALCAHUANO CONTINENT'S BIGGEST DRYDOCK

Nation Now Can Welcome Without Apologies
Biggest Ships in South American Service

By WALLACE THOMPSON

TALCAHUANO, Chile, July 30.—The largest dry dock in South America was put into service in the navy yard here on July 15 by President Alessandri and a distinguished company of official guests. The dry dock, which is 280 meters long (only 30 meters shorter than the great dry dock at Panama), received the Chilean battleship La Torre, which was the last of the ships which fought in the Great War after its temporary confiscation in English shipyards by the British Government.

A submarine fitted into the dock alongside the great 30,000-ton cruiser, and thus signified the opening to the world the facilities for the care of any but the very largest of the great transatlantic passenger liners. Today, with this dock in service, the west coast of South America is able to welcome without apologies the best in the way of ships that the rest of the world may send. The new dock is, it may be added, larger than the largest dry dock in Argentina, on the other side of South America.

Chile a Maritime Nation. Chile is actually one of the genuinely maritime nations of the world. The heavily indented coast line which covers the 2000 miles of narrow land which lies between the Andes and the Pacific and constitutes the territory of Chile has invited the Chileans to the sea since long before the days of their independence. Their history is one of naval battles, and besides their warships they operate a large and varied fleet of coasting ships. One of the best of the lines between New York and the west coast of South America is Chilean, and the fastest ship in this service flies the Chilean flag.

The Chileans make good sailors, they are famous fishermen, and for centuries they have been shipbuilders. All through the Colonial period, and even today, heavy sailing boats and the big lighters in use in every port of South America were and are built of Chilean oak by Chilean workmen. They have not a steel ship industry as yet—but Chile dares hope and plan and indeed do everything, and the future of the country is, in the minds of her shrewdest statesmen, in the direction of manufactures—perhaps of ships among the rest.

Talcahuano is perhaps the third port of Chile. Valparaiso has long been the chief, and excellent harbor works have been done there, although the necessary fact of Valparaiso's harbor being open to the north makes such a stormy winter season as this, at any rate, a none too sure period for the entry of ships even into Valparaiso. Antofagasta is probably the

second port of Chile, and extensive port works are now under way, which will protect the Antofagasta water front from the prevailing north winds of winter and allow, ultimately, the substitution of docking for the lightering necessary for all ships.

Many Small Ports. Talcahuano comes next, nearly 300 miles south of Valparaiso, as Antofagasta is to the north. In between those two are innumerable small ports, none of them modern in their equipment for receiving large ships. The railway which runs the length of Chile goes still further south, to Puerto Montt, at the head of Smyth Channel, but from Puerto Montt to the city of Punta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, the most southerly port in the world, no towns of importance are located—although there are innumerable natural harbors, of better or worse quality.

All this is Chile, an essential part of Chile. The future on the sea is no great political or linguistic slogan, but a mere natural development of geography and racial bent. One of the most recent indications of the attitude of Chile toward the sea was the awarding of a contract for the making, with dredges and seawalls to cost about \$3,000,000, of a port in the ancient city of Constitucion, near Talca. This port, in a wide river about midway on the railway between Santiago and Talcahuano, was in ancient times the seat of the thriving industry of shipbuilding mentioned above, where Chilean oak went into the making of sailboats and lighters for all the west coast of South America. The new port-works, dredging the river which silt and sea have filled, and building walls to keep it clear, is taken as a premier step forward in Chilean industry, as building the permanent thing upon which Chilean prosperity has been and must always be based.

SALMON PACK INCREASES. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Canada's pack of salmon on the Pacific Coast last year totaled 1,341,677 cases, compared with 1,290,235 cases in the previous year, according to final figures just issued by the provincial fisheries department here. The increase in the total output was caused by the increased pack of chum and pink salmon. The fisheries department's annual report notes an alarming decrease in the sockeye pack of the Fraser River, once the world's largest fishing stream.

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GREEK PREMIER TO RETRENCH

Mr. Sophoulis Rests Hope
of Country Mainly on
Education of Youth

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The adjournment of the Greek National Assembly for a parliamentary recess of two months, after having voted confidence in the newly formed Cabinet of Mr. Sophoulis, is hailed in certain quarters as a mighty blessing in that during this period at least there will not be another change of government.

Now it can well be realized to what extent Eleutherios Venizelos was right in insisting that Greece should proceed step by step through a process of evolution and not by precipitous methods. Gen. J. Metaxas, who has just returned from an inspection tour in the country, made a sweeping declaration to the effect that Greece from one end to the other is in a serious plight due to neglect of public questions on account of partisan bickering.

Disciple of Venizelos. Mr. Sophoulis, who professes to be a true disciple of the great Cretan statesman, declares his intention to give a new direction to the political life of the country. It is repeatedly affirmed that the first Republican Government, under the leadership of Alexander Papanastasiou, failed in its mission and confused popular thought with inaccurate ideas about the life of the country. It is repeatedly affirmed that the first Republican Government, under the leadership of Alexander Papanastasiou, failed in its mission and confused popular thought with inaccurate ideas about the life of the country.

The modest program of Mr. Sophoulis has been greeted with considerable satisfaction. It is believed that the new Premier means what he says. The country is suffering on account of bad administration and neglect of the various valued resources. Mr. Sophoulis, therefore, proposes as a first step to stamp out the practice of political preferment in the assignment of important posts in the administrative machine.

Then there is the question of ameliorating the financial problem of the state functionaries, who are so sorely pressed by their daily needs that they are unduly exposed to temptation. Mr. Papanastasiou, having been concerned with securing the support of the army officers and the judicial functionaries, increased their salaries lately but overlooked the great bulk of civil officers, who organized a meeting of protest against this evident partiality. Mr. Papanastasiou meantime had promised the Assembly to relieve the national budget by means of stringent economies at the same time. The bills he introduced by scores and without any discussion necessitated an immense increase of expenditure, so that a deficit of 600,000,000 drachmas has already been incurred. Any further increase in salaries would involve heavier taxation. It is, however, intended to curtail the expenditures by reducing the number of functionaries. The control of the railroads is to be turned over to private interests, because experience is held to show that the State is incapable of running them efficiently.

Capital Encouraged. Foreign interests have hitherto hesitated to take up any reconstruction work, but Mr. Sophoulis promises to encourage both foreign and home capital. Besides the unworked mines there are vast arable surfaces which have been left uncultivated, owing to lack of initiative and labor. The encouragement of capital, both foreign and domestic, which constitutes the main plank in the Sophoulis platform, is expected to bring about the downfall of prices.

But grave doubts are expressed as to whether any Greek Cabinet will be able to serve its country effectively unless the various political parties agree to a trace of long duration, but such self-denial is felt to be most unlikely. Mr. Sophoulis, therefore, sees hope mainly in the education of the youth who are to form the Government of the next generation. Hence the reformation

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of the Greek educational system which he proposes to carry out. But who is the new Greek Prime Minister? Mr. Sophoulis is an islander, a native of Samos. While Sultan Hamid was yet in power, Mr. Sophoulis, in protection of his persecuted countrymen, headed a revolutionary movement and waged an implacable war against the Turkish bey. Being pursued by the Turkish gendarmes, he took refuge in the mountains, and in his absence he was condemned to death by the tribunals of the island. During the Balkan war he distinguished himself in Greek politics by taking sides with Mr. Venizelos, who placed great confidence in him. After Constantine Raktivan (the actual President of the Greek Chamber), he became the Governor-General of Saloniki, after the liberation of the city from the Turkish yoke. Following the 1916 revolution, he was invited to Athens to assist Mr. Venizelos in his task of reconstruction. Now in the Provisional Government, formed in Saloniki under the triumvirate of Mr. Venizelos, Admiral Kondouriotis (now President of the Republic), and Gen. D. Metaxas, Mr. Sophoulis was acting as Minister of Interior. In 1917 he was elected president of the National Assembly, which position he continued to hold until 1920, when the ministers were defeated in the legislative elections and Mr. Gounaris rose to power. Mr. Sophoulis is considered as man of broad sympathies and vast experience in political life. Like many politicians of modern days, he is a professor and a good scholar in archaeology. He has studied in German universities, although his sympathies have been with the entente powers.

CANADA-WEST INDIAN CLOSE COMMERCIAL UNION IS PROPOSED

OTTAWA, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Closer trade relations with the West Indies was under discussion at the Cabinet council recently and in all probability one of the measures which will be introduced by the Government in the fall will have this purpose in view.

The matter was thoroughly discussed by the House of Commons last spring. Hance Logan of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, arguing upon the Government a commercial union with the West Indies even to the extent of absolute free trade between them and Canada, greatly improved shipping facilities and an adequate cold storage system on all the boats of the Government merchant marine.

He drew some striking comparisons between American and Canadian trade with the islands, showing that the former was represented by 70 consular agents to the latter's two, and amounted in 1923 to \$314,703,262 to Canada's \$54,999,429.

He pointed out that Canada buys yearly about \$100,000,000 worth of tropical products from the United States, many of which are imported by that country from the West Indies, carried to American ports by American vessels and transported into Canada by American railways, and considered that it was time that Canada through her merchant marine and national railways took over this trade herself.

MANITOBA VIOLATORS FINED. WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—In the first seven months of this year, the provincial police have secured 141 convictions for violation of the Manitoba Temperance Act in the rural parts, showing that the rural parts are the worst of the Province, and a total of \$23,026 has been collected in fines. In addition, four jail sentences were imposed for second offenses, without the option of a fine.

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FJORDS ALLURE MANY TOURISTS

Norway's Enthusiastic Visitors
Come From All Parts
of the World

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Tourists from all parts of the world, the majority consisting of Englishmen, Americans, Dutchmen, Swedes and Danes, are present swarming this country. Every day some floating hotel visits the western fjords, and the little inland town of Lillehammer has great difficulty in finding night lodgings for over 1000 tourists visiting here daily.

At the beginning of August, Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who has developed a liking for Norway as a holiday resort, left the city of Tromsø on her way to Sweden, where she was to join her husband. With her daughter, Princess Julianne, she has undertaken a mid-summer cruise to North Cape, followed by an eight-day cruise in the western fjords on board the yacht Najaden. Lately, too, the Crown Prince and Princess of Siam arrived in Bergen on the Arcadian. From there they proceeded by rail to Christiania.

Another son of the East, a Brahmin, one day appeared in Bergen, expressing a wish to study municipal institutions there.

Forty members of the World Power Conference have passed through Norway on a six-day study trip, visiting electricity centers and power plants. Delegates attending the University Women's Conference have been scattered over different parts of Norway, as well as in Sweden, Finland and Denmark. A party of 25 journalists, representing the press of England, France, Holland and Scandinavia, has recently finished an automobile trip through one of the most beautiful inland sceneries of Norway, following an invitation on the part of the Valdres Tourist Association.

The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Edward W. Beatty, visited Norway a few weeks ago to study the possibilities of Norway as a tourist country, and to find out whether it will pay for his company to arrange tourist cruises from Canada to Norway. In an interview with the Christiania Afternoon paper he stated that propaganda conducted on the right lines will draw American and Canadian tourists to Norway. Mr. Beatty found that the inland mountains of Norway bear great resemblance to the Rocky Mountains of Canada. But nothing in Canada, in his view, could compare with the Norwegian fjords.

A number of foreign yachts have been observed in the fjords this summer. Sir Thomas Lipton has cruised the western coast, and one day the

inhabitants of the tourist center of Balholm in the Sogne fjord were interested to observe a fine yacht flying the Egyptian flag and belonging to a Norwegian prince, who wanted to "do" Norway. Mme. Hérriot, who has been the official representative of the Yachting Club of France during the recent races between the French and the Norwegian yacht for the Coupe de France, has also been on board her yacht L'Allee. Norway was victorious this year, the second year in succession, and Mme. Hérriot has expressed her intention of having a new eight-meter yacht built and of returning here next year in order, if possible, to wrest the prize from the hands of the Norwegian winners.

ONTARIO TO VOTE ON WET CLAUSES

CLINTON, Ont., Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Where temperance organizations have been functioning since the previous vote in Ontario, there is every chance of defeating wet clauses of the approaching referendum. For instance in Huron County, where the Temperance Alliance has been active continuously up to the present, organization is already completed for the vote on October 23. The slogan of the alliance in the present fight is: "Conditions Were Never Better and the claim is made that the Ontario Temperance Act is the best temperance law that has ever been in operation in the Province. The Huron Temperance Alliance wanted the government to place on the ballot a clause asking an expression of opinion on manufacture and export of liquor, and confidence was expressed that the vote would be against such manufacture and sale, at least in the local vote."

PROVINCES COMPETE FOR APPLE MARKET

VERNON, B. C., Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence).—For some years British Columbia apples gradually have been replacing those of Ontario on the markets of the prairie provinces. Reinstatement of the crop of apples in this year will give Ontario shippers such a wide margin of advantage in rates that a real duel for supremacy is likely to occur.

Meanwhile British Columbia growers are maturing their plans to bring pressure to bear on the Dominion Railway Board to remove what they hold is an intolerable discrimination against apple growers of this province.

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DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

CANADIANS UNEARTH EARLY INDIAN RELICS

MONTREAL, Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The site of the ancient Indian town of Hochelaga is believed to have been located definitely as a result of deep excavations on Sherbrooke Street, east of Guy Street, which have brought to light portions of red clay pottery and other relics.

Jacques Cartier visited the Indian town in September, 1535, and some time between that date and 1608 when Champlain reached the island of Montreal, its inhabitants who were Algonquians were driven off by the Iroquois and Hurons.

The excavation now being made is some distance from the place where relics previously were discovered which led the late Sir William Dawson to conclude that the ancient town had been located at the corner of Sherbrooke and Metcalfe Streets, indicating a settlement much larger than the usual Indian town.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOLS CO-OPERATE

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 28 (Special Correspondence).—Representatives of the three wheat pools of the prairie provinces, at a meeting in Regina this week, completed the organization of the Central Selling Agency, which will market the crop for the provincial pools. Announcement was made at the meeting that the banks had authorized a credit of \$25,000,000 to finance the movement of wheat through the pools this year.

It was decided that an initial payment would be made to farmers of \$1 a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William. This price is greater than the entire average price received last year by farmers who were not members of the pool. The following executive was elected: A. J. McPhail, Regina, president; H. W. Wood, Carleton Place, vice-president; Colin H. Burnell, Oakville, Mann., secretary.

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These apartments are sold on the 100% co-operative ownership plan, which means that every tenant is a part owner of the entire land and buildings, securing possession of his apartment at net cost under a proprietary lease.

The net operating cost includes: payment for wages; fuel; insurance; water; taxes; interest on the mortgage covering the entire property; and a substantial sum paid periodically to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to reduce this mortgage. Each tenant-owner pays a *pro rata* share of these actual costs, which at Hudson View Gardens amount to only half rent.

One who pays the purchase price outright, \$4,000 for three rooms or \$10,000 for six rooms pays net operating costs of only \$37 and \$95 a month, respectively.

But it is not necessary to pay the entire purchase price at once. Only half need be paid by October first. The remaining half is gradually retired by moderate monthly payments in addition to the net operating costs. All payments above the net operating costs are applied to the unpaid portion of the purchase price.

An added and exclusive feature of the 100% co-operative ownership plan at Hudson View Gardens is the unconditional offer of Dr. Paterno, the builder, to refund all the purchase price paid, plus 6% interest, to any tenant-owner who wishes to withdraw October 1, 1925. Such a retiring tenant-owner pays merely the regular rental of the apartment to October 1, 1925.

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NEW YORK CITY

RADIO

Directional Radio Telephone Proves Exceptional Invention

New Device, Simple in Construction, Appears to Have Remarkable Possibilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Are wires, telephone poles, switchboards, central stations, dial systems and all the other paraphernalia of present-day telephony quite unnecessary, and about to be swept into the discard? When one holds in his hand a small box, on top of which is a three-inch box with binding posts and one cable leading to the ordinary telephone ear-piece in his other hand and with this simple device hears clearly what is spoken at a distance into a small instrument no larger than a standard house phone, he begins to think that way.

All of which is pertinent to Bernays Johnson's new invention, which will be on exhibition at the Radio World's Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden the latter part of September. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given a demonstration of this new directional radio telephone, which has no wires, no aerial, no ground, no tubes and apparently "delivers" with a modicum of material "aids." Its messages are not radiated, but travel in one given direction only, and therefore cannot be picked up anywhere and by anybody who tunes in.

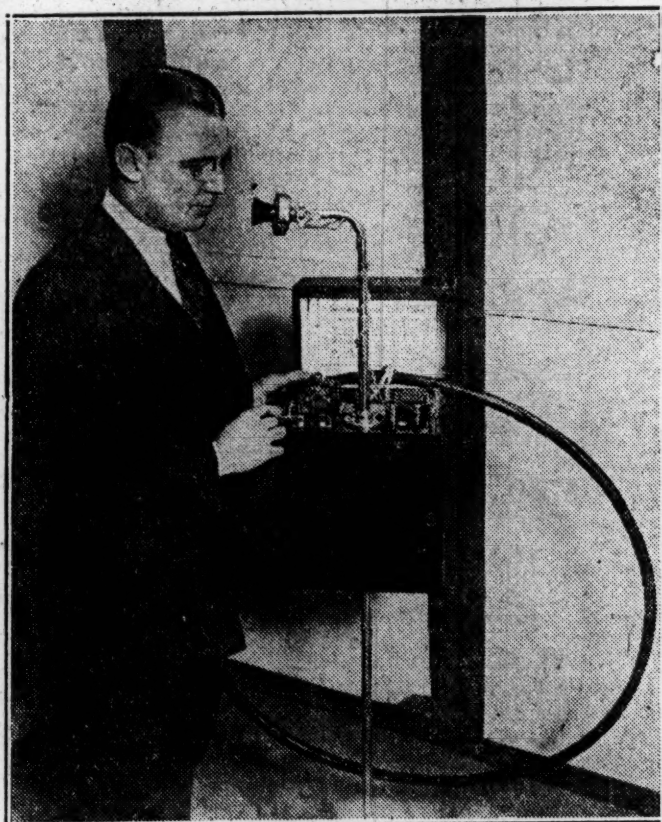
Many Uses Possible
Both the sending and receiving instruments appear to be simplicity itself. The phone used on the demonstrating apparatus is of the ordinary commercial type, but the tone is peculiarly clear, distinct and free from noise.

The imagination finds many uses to which this new device may be put, things quite impossible with the everyday systems. Police or fire captains may direct their men in all parts of a district as though in close personal contact. The man locked in a bank vault by mistake may be told just how to release the combination or time-lock from within and gain his freedom. Imprisoned min-

ers in the bowels of the earth may be given directions and hope, as their rescuers work to release them. A convincing test and demonstration of this was made by Mr. Johnson in the coal mines of the Lumaght Coal Company of Sterling, Ill. He strapped a small sending apparatus on his back and descended into the mines to about 200 feet below the surface, hammered a peg into the earth, for support, pressed a button on his instrument and instantly a bell in the Sterling City office rang. His voice was heard clearly by all who listened, having traveled through many tons of solid earth, rock, the sunlit air and the many walls of intervening buildings, including those of the office.

Is Easily Built
Another use for the directional radio phone is in life saving stations, which with it may get information and give directions in the rescue of passengers and crew from evahabled craft off shore. An entire factory may be kept in direct touch with its main office and without wiring the buildings at all.

The inventor is modest and makes no fabulous claims for his apparatus. He describes his invention as containing no elaborate generators and no power tubes, its entire motive force being furnished by small dry batteries which, in turn, actuate unique transformers, these generating the magnetic waves. These waves travel in one given direction only and solid bodies are no obstacle to their free passage. The induction theory, which is of course, not new, is utilized, but on a scale never before made practical. It is hinted by Mr. Johnson's representative that the same apparatus is capable of covering some little distance, but even in its present state of development the directional radio telephone possesses a wide field of usefulness.



The New Radio Telephone, Shown Above, Is Viewed as a Possible Successor to Our Present Cumbersome Telephone Equipment.

"Radio World"—Radio Question and Answer Box; talk by I. G. Gibson, professor of dairy husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.
10 p. m.—Islam Jones and his orchestra.
10:15 p. m.—"Poem Period" under the direction of Harry Sadder.
10:40 p. m.—Ford and Glenn Time.
KYY, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.
7 p. m.—Musical program.
8:30 p. m.—"Around the Town."
8:55 p. m.—"Good Roads," by Leon Dickinson of the Chicago Motor Club.
8:45 p. m.—Review.
WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill. (422 Meters)
4:20 p. m.—Items of Interest to Women.
8 p. m.—Chicago theater organ recital.
8:30 p. m.—Stories for children by Miss Georgine Faulkner, the story-lady.
8:30 p. m.—First WMAQ play-night, under direction of William Ziegler, source, giving "Sham" by Frank G. Tompkins.
9:15 p. m.—Thelma Cook, violinist; Evelyn Parker, reader.
KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (456 Meters)
7 p. m.—Concert by Aberg's Concert Ensemble, Arne Arnesen, violinist.
WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (469 Meters)
4 p. m.—Selections by the Alamo Theater Orchestra, Harry S. Currie, conductor. "Just Among Home Folks," a daily humorous column appearing in the Courier-Journal, selections by Dick Quinlan's orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Rosson's Entertainers.
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (442 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—The Star's radio trio.
8 p. m.—The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players.
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Radio Telephone in Use

SLOW PROGRESS MARKS AUSTRIAN RADIO INDUSTRY

Public Shows Keen Interest—Government Delays Backing

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The radio situation in Austria is in the melting pot, particularly as regards broadcasting. For more than a year and a half, the Government has tinkered with a bill which would regulate broadcasting. It is expected at the beginning of each month that the next month will find the measure passed by Parliament. The result is to throw a damper on public interest, but to stimulate private enterprise.

The investigation of the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reveals the fact that there is keen interest here in broadcasting. The public is interested, and every move toward its popularization meets with instant success. But the progress is slow. Before and during the war, the use of the radio for private telegrams was little developed. However, the Government erected a high-power station at Deutsch-Altenburg, and a military station at Laaerburg. Following the war, they were turned into general telegraphic use. In 1922, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company of London acquired these two stations, obtained the right to erect and to manage radio telegraphic installation in and beyond Vienna, and formed the local company known as Radio Austria A. G. It controls all traffic between Austria and all foreign countries. The concession is limited to 30 years.

Station Near Vienna
The Radio Austria A. G. transmitting station at Deutsch-Altenburg, about 25 miles from Vienna, is furnished with a 6 KW and with a 25 KW transmitter. The receiving station at Laaerburg has four large receivers, and two more are soon to be added. The service is done by duplex and high-speed. Both stations are controlled automatically from the company's central office in Vienna. Herbert A. White, director of the company, took the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor over the offices, and, during the course of the conversation, explained that from the time a message is

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started in Vienna until it travels to the center of London only 18 seconds elapse. The story is also told of a Viennese business man who sent a message to London and had a reply within 10 minutes. The quickest way of telegraphing to London from Rome or Constantinople, for example, is to send a radio to Vienna and have the message relayed to London.

The Radio Austria A. G. is in communication, through London, with Canada, and transmits directly to Germany, Bulgaria, Rumania, Poland and Russia, as well as with all the neighboring countries. The company only opened its offices on Jan. 12 of this year.

The Inland Situation
The inland situation cannot be stated so clearly. Whatever the factors may be, something is holding up the normal growth of this branch of the radio industry in the country. The Government, however, has comparatively recently, has handed over the inland concession to a company known as the Oesterreichische Radioverkehrs A. G. The company will be mainly concerned with broadcasting. It is at present engaged in transforming the 1 KW transmitter, which was taken over from the state, into a transmitter suitable for radio-telegraphic purposes. The technical installation of this transmitter has been made in Berlin by the Telefunken-Gesellschaft, whose representatives in Vienna are the Siemens and Halske A. G.

Capl. E. Winkler, former naval officer and now editor of the *Radio Rundschau* magazine, said:
The broadcasting system cannot be introduced as long as the Government does not issue the necessary laws and regulations pertaining thereto. The first enthusiasm expressed by the public here for broadcasting was not taken advantage of, because of this very lack of regulations. The Radioverkehrs A. G. broadcasts every evening for a special test purpose, but it has an elaborate plan ready for the autumn months. To finance itself, it will raise subscriptions at an individual cost of about \$10 a year, plus a 10 per cent license tax. Private receiving stations will be compelled to have a license, or at least to be registered.

Improvements in View
The Government intends to wait until the Austrian radio industry has further developed, and for the present it only grants casual licenses for the import of such articles as are not manufactured in this country. A drawback to the sale of radio apparatus was caused by uncertainty of the Government decisions. Amateurs hesitated before buying material which the Government would not permit to be used.

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DOMINION BUDGET ROUSES KEEN DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

New Zealand Prime Minister Asserts Country Is Most Prosperous Spot in British Empire

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Dominion's financial statement for the year ended March 31, last, was presented to the House of Representatives 12 days ago and now is being warmly discussed by politicians of differing views in the elected branch of the

Legislature. Meanwhile the Legislative Council is "marking time," waiting for the House of Representatives to get down to business and provide it with work.

The budget, which consists largely of tables of figures, really contains little information that has not been already communicated to readers of the Monitor. In scanning the figures it is necessary for outsiders to bear in mind that the population of New Zealand was only 1,347,754 on March 31, last, representing an increase of 208,083, or 18 per cent during the preceding decade. The Minister of Finance reported a net surplus of £1,812,365.

During the year the revenue from customs increased by £1,205,923 and from railways £234,605, while the revenue from the post and telegraph department decreased by £227,510, from land tax by £115,040, and from income tax by £50,400. The gross public debt is shown as £221,616,361, but by the deduction of accrued sinking funds totaling £12,974,028, the amount is reduced to £208,642,333.

In the concluding paragraph of the budget the Prime Minister, after claiming that New Zealand is the most prosperous country in the British Empire, makes a strong appeal for public and private economy and for the employment of borrowed money only upon revenue-earning undertakings.

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Legislature. Meanwhile the Legislative Council is "marking time," waiting for the House of Representatives to get down to business and provide it with work.

The budget, which consists largely of tables of figures, really contains little information that has not been already communicated to readers of the Monitor. In scanning the figures it is necessary for outsiders to bear in mind that the population of New Zealand was only 1,347,754 on March 31, last, representing an increase of 208,083, or 18 per cent during the preceding decade. The Minister of Finance reported a net surplus of £1,812,365.

During the year the revenue from customs increased by £1,205,923 and from railways £234,605, while the revenue from the post and telegraph department decreased by £227,510, from land tax by £115,040, and from income tax by £50,400. The gross public debt is shown as £221,616,361, but by the deduction of accrued sinking funds totaling £12,974,028, the amount is reduced to £208,642,333.

In the concluding paragraph of the budget the Prime Minister, after claiming that New Zealand is the most prosperous country in the British Empire, makes a strong appeal for public and private economy and for the employment of borrowed money only upon revenue-earning undertakings.

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115 EAST SUPERIOR STREET
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At the northwest corner of Superior Street and Michigan Boulevard
We serve for the particular business person a most appetizing, delicious and generous LUNCHEON 60 CENTS
Excellent dinners in quiet and homelike surroundings \$4.00 to \$10.00
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Delicious home-made candies 70c pound. 55c half pound. Parcel Post. See sign board.

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Established from 1/4 Century
Obliged to Move
We are sacrificing our entire collection of paintings and other works of art.
217 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago

Owners Report 20 to 24 Miles to the Gallon of Gas
The NEW Chrysler Six
The GOOD Maxwell
For Demonstration PHONE
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Open A Charge Account
HUNDREDS of readers of The Christian Science Monitor are charge customers of The Fair, for they know that here they will always find quality merchandise at lowest possible prices. Read these five advantages of a charge account at The Fair:
1. Shopping made more convenient by not having to wait for change after each purchase.
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The New Autumn Brings Wool Fabrics Exceedingly Fine
Fine in weave, with a smoothness and suppleness in which one vision high success for the simple svelte lines of fall styles. Already assortments here introduce in variety the best in the new.

Charmella—a Twilled Velours-like Fabric For Frocks and Coats, \$8.50 Yard
This is one of the newest fabrics promised a great vogue. Colors include rosewood, brown and black. 54 inches wide.
Charmeen is striped this season with a hair-line. In shades of rosin, oleander, Zanzibar, black. 54 ins. \$7.50 yd.
Challies are very lovely in their quaint printings. All wool, in light and dark colors. 27 inches wide at \$1.15 yard.
Colored Dress Flannels at \$1.75 and \$3.50 Yard
More than ever will they be in demand this season. These are of an exceptionally fine twilled weave, in white and colors. In the 27-inch width, \$1.75 yard; 54-inch width, \$3.50 yard.
Second Floor, North

Japan and England Buyers at Australian Opening Yesterday

... ..	400	401	Queens N.	185	175	N
... ..	395	401	Seaboard	417	..	N
... ..	400	342	Seventh Ave	95	105	N
... ..	387	..	Standard	250	275	N
... ..	260	200	State	370	..	N
... ..	185	450	Trade Bank	143	..	N
... ..	440	125	23d Ward	185	180	N
... ..	115	..	Wash Hts.	205	..	N
... ..	1850	255	Yorkville	1200	..	N
... ..	245					

to East 48° 42'	52½	Queensland 78° 47'	103½	10
to West 48° 36'	66	Queensland 78° 41'	109½	10
to East 48° 52'	99½	Rio G do Sul 8° 46'	88	9
to Rio 48° 58'	83½	Rio Janeiro 23° 57'	84½	9
to East 48° 42'	97½	Rio de Janeiro 23° 54'	98½	9
to W Gen 58° 50'	60½	Sao Paulo 8° 52'	87	9
to East 48° 54'	99½	Sao Paulo 8° 48'	100½	10
to East 48° 38'	96	Salvador 8° 48'	108½	10

tenbank	800,000,000	800,000,000
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B. B. & R. KNIGHT INTEREST
NEW YORK Sept. 3.—Interest due today on the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., first sinking fund gold 7s has not been deposited with Chase National Bank of New York, trustee.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

NBDN, Sept. 4.—Cuscuta for money 17d.; B. Bears 11½; Rand 10½; Silver 8½ pence per ounce; money 14½ per cent. Discount rates, short 12½ per cent; three months bills 12½ per cent.

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated mined 6,000,000 pounds made up of 600,000 pounds from Ahmeek, 2,700,000 from the conglomerate branch and 1,300,000 from the restricted plant, Mohawk. The restricted plant, Mohawk, produced 1,600,000 pounds of 14-ounce range, Rango, 2,100,000; Quincy, 1,180,000; and Isle Royale, a subsidiary of net & Hecla, 700,000.

Classified Advertisements

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Splendid new 6-room house, 2-car garage, 11,000 feet land, hot water heat, 1 master chamber, 8 other chambers, tile bath, shower, etc.; near Laurel Seminary; would suggest inspection at 1000 Washington St., Boston. BROOKLYN, 831 Washington St., Tel. Newton North 5046 Newtonville, Mass.

HAMPSTEAD, I. I. (N. Y.)
OWNER desires to sell attractive seven-room house, all improvements; plot 100 acres; near station; comfortable furnishings; electric washer; Utensils, ironer, etc.; Oriental rug; Cadillac "21," good condition; garage; \$17,500. "Appointment," Box M-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FOR SALE—Newly built, 8-room house, stable accommodation for 4 autos; acre of land, including 100 desirable building lots. Apply, Mrs. J. H. WETMOUTH, 885 Washington St., East Weymouth, Mass.

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FACTORY, dock and warehouse property. Appraisals and valuations. WALTER MILLER, 80 N. LaSalle St., Chicago. Member of Chicago Real Estate Board.

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FOR RENT, strictly modern suites, one to nine rooms, excellent locations. GEO. W. JOHNSON, Inc., 1290 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Telephone Brookline 210-2191.

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NEAR COPLEY SQUARE
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RANT ORANGE, N. J.—Five-room apartment at 150 North Main St., in the heart of the city. Rent \$20 per month. Apply to the Superintendent.

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9 SEWALL AVE., BROOKLINE. Telephone Brookline 310.
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HOME of refinement, attractively appointed; harmonious environment for study and rest; experienced care when needed.
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MARRIED man, with 12 years' experience in electrical business; no experience in office; understands bookkeeping. Answer, care of Representative, 3807 Harrison Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRADUATE chem. eng., age 27, etc. manufacturing exp.; no experience in office. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

DESIGNER in women's, misses' and children's fashions; best of references. Address, Box H-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

REFINED woman desires position anywhere as stenographer to child or young man; driving and owns auto. BETTY DUNN, Gotham Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

GOVERNOR or Companion—Gentleman, capable, will travel; Christian Scientist preferred. P. F. S. 20 No. Dover Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

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ANTIQUES WANTED
Antiques wanted—Bancroft furniture, home would like a few bureau, chest drawers, clock, mirrors, old pewter, old oil-lamp, etc. Write, I will call. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, 94 Leverett St., Boston, Mass.

PUBLIC NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON
PRIMARY CALL
STATE PRIMARY
Board of Election Commissioners.
City Hall Annex, Court Square,
Boston, September 2, 1924.

TUESDAY, the 9th Day
of SEPTEMBER, 1924
and all such members will on such date in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote, be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on the 2nd day of September, 1924.

RESOLUTION OF 1924, CHAPTER 85
Resolved, that an investigation as to relocating certain elevated structures in Cambridge street at the intersection of the street with the widening of said street, be conducted by the department of public utilities and the transit department of the city of Boston, and that the department of public utilities and the transit department of the city of Boston, be directed to investigate and determine the most feasible and economical plan for the relocation of said structures, and to report thereon to the board of aldermen, together with the cost involved in the acquisition of any land necessary to carry out such removal. Said report shall be accompanied by a plan showing the proposed relocation of said structures, and the cost involved in the acquisition of any land necessary to carry out such removal.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
Transit Department of the City of Boston
Public Utilities, September 2, 1924.
(D. P. U. 1004)

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EDITORIALS

Democracy in Europe

Perhaps in its profoundest aspect the Great War was a struggle for democracy. At the beginning other issues, such as the freedom of Belgium, loomed more prominently. But by the end all the self-governing nations were ranged together on one side and all the political autocracies were ranged together on the other. The war ended in a complete victory for the forces of freedom, and Europe, outside Russia, was reorganized at the Peace Conference on the basis of democracy. Every nationality was given self-government and proceeded to draw up a constitution on democratic lines. Only Russia, which had fallen under the autocratic sway of the Bolsheviks, held aloof.

Democracy, however, had been in great measure imposed on Europe by the victory of the Allies. In many parts it was not the achievement of the people themselves. There is, therefore, now going on all over Europe a struggle in the new democracies to establish as a permanent the gains given from without. In Germany the Republicans are challenged by the Nationalists, who seek to re-establish in some form the ancient militarist despotism. In Italy the Fascists, after saving the country from the domination of the Communists, are threatening to tear up the old liberal constitution in order to establish a new autocracy of their own. In Spain, Primo de Rivera has taken advantage of the obvious corruption of the old parliamentary regime to establish the naked ascendancy of the military clique. In Russia those who stand for democratic methods are forbidden freedom of speech and are expelled from the country—if a worse fate does not befall them.

It is obvious, indeed, that the battle in Europe is not yet won. Democracy seems to work successfully in the small states, but not in the large, and even in the former it is perhaps too soon to claim that the people have yet risen to such standards of civilization that popular government can be said to be finally established among them. Democracy rests upon the active and intelligent co-operation of the people in the work of government, and the mere overthrow from without of the old autocracies is not proof that that capacity for co-operation is yet developed.

The greatest obstacles are inertia and docility on the part of the people themselves. Democracy was defined by Abraham Lincoln as being "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Democracy, therefore, implies that the people are active and intelligent and independent enough to administer their own affairs. This is not difficult in restricted areas. It is comparatively easy for a community to know and administer the affairs of a small parish. It is quite a different matter to conduct successfully through democratic processes the affairs of a great nation. It requires an active interest in all kinds of public matters, a readiness to think in a disciplined way about difficult problems, a capacity to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and the moral quality to place the public well-being before selfish private or local interest.

That is why the primary appeal of those who seek to impose their own tyranny is always to persuade the people that public problems, and especially international problems, are too difficult for them to understand, and that they will have more peace and more prosperity by leaving the difficulties to others and docilely obeying their orders. And that is why democracy has only been really successful where the protestant spirit, that is to say, the readiness to protest against wrong and folly and to insist on the right of private judgment as opposed to the duty of mere obedience to authority, has been strongly manifest.

There is no doubt that democracy will prevail in Europe. That was settled once and for all in the Great War. The forces of political autocracy are never likely to assemble a greater organization of military strength against a divided world than they did in 1914. Mussolini and Primo de Rivera cannot in this age expect the docile acquiescence in despotism that Bismarck was able to create. The most menacing situation is unquestionably in Russia, for there the forces of independence and freedom among the people seem to be lamentably weak, and the ruthlessness of the autocracy correspondingly great. But, if the complete democratization of Europe is to take place by orderly process and without violence, its peoples will need the encouragement and intelligent support of democratic peoples elsewhere.

After Jay Gould, after the Vanderbilts, father and sons, after Harriman, and Hill, and all the other financiers, "empire builders" and kings in the transportation world in the United States, have come the Van Sweringen brothers, Oris Paxton and "M. J.," unknown to financiers and railroad presidents

Perfecting the Nickel Plate Rail Merger

ten years ago, to perfect one of the greatest voluntary mergers of transportation lines ever undertaken on the American continent. Formal announcement has been made by the one-time newboys who sold papers in their Ohio home city, of the agreement under which the properties of subsidiary companies owning some 9145 miles of main track, with a total trackage of more than 15,000 miles, and with assets of \$1,406,763,792, will be operated and controlled by the new Nickel Plate Railroad system.

While there still remains the formality of the stockholders depositing their holdings in response to the invitation just issued, it is a foregone conclusion, with the ratification of the agreement by the directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad, that the plan will be consummated and made effective. Under it there are to be combined the holdings of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company (the

present Nickel Plate), the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, the Hocking Valley Railway Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the Pere Marquette Railway Company. The properties will be taken over under leases running 999 years and by acquisition of the majority of the common stock of the respective subsidiary companies.

It is an interesting commentary upon the economic progress of a great democracy that within a comparatively few years there has been a complete reversal of the common thought regarding the wisdom of permitting, by whatever process, the consolidation, for purposes of a working agreement, of parallel or competing lines of railroad, or of those carriers which, by such consolidation, might control the transportation facilities of a section or over an extended territory. The so-called Van Sweringen merger is being consummated with the full approval of the Administration at Washington, and is in complete conformity, except in the matter of detail, with the plans formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the existing Transportation Act.

The main lines of the newly formed system will extend from the ports of New York and Newport News to connections with the principal railroads of the west, northwest and southwest, whose gateways are at Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and whose less important terminals are at Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Of the cities that will be reached there may be named Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Columbus and Fort Wayne, the industrial sections of Michigan, the great Mahoning Valley steel district and the rubber manufacturing plants of Akron. Its lines in Pennsylvania and adjoining states will serve the bituminous coal districts of West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, carrying their products to tidewater, the Great Lakes, and the north and west.

Thus viewed, the project is a stupendous one. It is somewhat remarkable that the two brothers who are the chief factors in the consolidation are still young men. It is not claimed for them that they have accomplished any tremendous feat of financial jugglery. They have simply proceeded by open and apparently fair methods to bring about a working agreement among the representatives of a group of properties whose essential interests are nearly enough identical to provide a logical common basis.

Among the important matters before the Council of the League of Nations, now in session at Geneva, must be included the frontier between Turkey and the new Kingdom of Iraq, which is roughly the ancient land of Mesopotamia. It is not the more or less academic question of the exact location of a boundary line that is to be decided, but the attribution of the entire province of Mosul, which contains some of the richest petroleum deposits so far discovered. In the exploitation of these oil fields the American Government has demanded a share for American companies, and the inconvenience of not having a seat in the Council must now be felt very acutely by the Washington Administration, whose foreign policy has been based so consistently on the protection of American interests.

The recent history of this dispute is, in brief, that at the Lausanne Peace Conference no agreement could be reached as to Mosul, and the treaty prescribed that the matter should be settled subsequently through direct negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey, the former country continuing to act for the young Kingdom of Iraq. If no agreement could be attained within nine months the Council of the League should act as arbitrator. Turko-British negotiations were begun Oct. 5, 1923, and were closed without success on July 5 of this year. Between May 19 and June 9 a direct conference was held at Constantinople, but both sides were unyielding.

Since Turkey is not a member of the League, Great Britain has had the controversy included on the Council's agenda, but in accordance with Article XVII of the Covenant the Turkish Government will be allowed to be represented when the subject is debated. On Jan. 30, 1923, Lord Balfour stated at the Paris session of the Council that "Turkey could be absolutely certain that it would be received on this occasion by the Council as though it were a member of the League, enjoying the same rights as other members and standing on a foot of absolute equality."

In thus intrusting the League with the decision the British have given concrete demonstration of their faith in its capacity to solve an important question. They have also shown good sportsmanship in consenting to abide by the verdict. Two common objections to the League will thus be met.

The first, heard most frequently in French Nationalist circles, is that it will not do to subject the League machinery to any too heavy tasks. It might break and end the League. All such really important matters should be dealt with through the traditional methods of diplomacy. The League is really only an ornament, useful to keep as an emblem of idealistic aspirations and a subject matter for after-dinner speeches at international forerathering, but not to be taken too seriously. This school is now happily out of session in France.

The second objection, advanced commonly through anti-League arguments in the United States and among the small neutral states of Europe where the conservative cliques still remain hostile, is that only small powers are to be governed by the decisions of the League, that so far no first-class power has risked its interests. These objectors must now admit that either Great Britain feels certain it can control the action of the Council, or else it is willing to set a good example by submitting an important economic issue to the test of the new machinery for settling international disputes. The Turks will probably resort to their old game of playing on the diverging interests of the great powers, but if the spirit of concord that was shown at

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Almost within hailing distance of their home port, the American flyers who have completed, after some five months, their aerial journey around the world, await the signal for what will be virtually the last hop-off of their spectacular excursion. News accounts have told the routine story of the great achievement, but there must forever remain unwritten the intimate account of the individual experiences of pilots and mechanicians during the long hours of tremendous suspense endured in the flight over broad seas and across ice floes and arctic islands. It is impossible for those who have not undergone such experiences to describe the emotions of those who have endured them. And it is proverbial that those who achieve these great accomplishments seldom are willing, even if able, to draw a descriptive word picture of the scenes enacted.

It may be recorded in histories written a century hence that the feat now hailed as a great accomplishment was performed in the year 1924, just as today we read of the early progress made in ocean navigation or in the development of those devices now in common use. Perhaps a hundred years from now the accomplishment will be regarded as commonplace. With the stride acquired the pace quickens. The first automobile races held in the United States, if duplicated today, would attract only the curious. It is not too much to hope that soon the five months required to complete this pathfinding journey of the American flyers around the world will be shortened to perhaps as many weeks.

The flight now nearly ended has been, essentially, purely experimental. From the experiences gained it probably has been shown what, in the present construction of airplanes, can be adopted by future builders, and what must be altered to meet the climatic conditions of flight on a globe-circling tour. It will be many years, no doubt, before the mariners of the air will voluntarily undertake a transatlantic or transpacific flight without being conveyed by water craft which will offer some measure of safety in case of mishap, while at the same time assuring a sufficient fuel supply. Thus the "mental hazard," as it is called by golfers, is greatly reduced. The air navigators might fly just as far and just as safely without the presence of convoys, but until their machines are more highly perfected than at present the attempt should not be made voluntarily.

The people along the Atlantic coast are preparing to extend to the returning heroes a welcome such as their great accomplishment deserves. Their adventure has been a magnificent one, emulating the courage of the American pioneer through all the years of the country's history.

When a short time ago a new street was opened in Rochester,

WORLD FLIERS
HOP FOR PICTO
DESPITE RAINClouds Near Surface Force
Airplanes to Fly at
Low AltitudePILOTS KEEP COURSE
30 MILES OFF SHOREU. S. Destroyers Follow in
Wake of Aviators, Ready
to Lend Aid

HAWKES BAY, Newfoundland, Sept. 3 (AP)—The American aviators on their flight left here for Pictou, N. S., at 12:40 p. m., Newfoundland daylight saving time. It was raining and a southwest wind was blowing 30 miles an hour when the fliers hopped off. The clouds were less than 100 feet from the surface and the machines kept at a low altitude, flying just over the tops of the waves.

Along the course of the flight, the destroyers Charles Ausburn, Topham, and McFarland were stationed to direct the aviators as they passed overhead, giving them correct headings, and to render assistance if necessary. The destroyer Barry, acting as station ship at Pictou, was held in readiness to steam at full speed to the assistance of the fliers if aid was needed. The Canadian destroyer Patriot also was prepared for this purpose.

All the other ships on station were instructed to follow at 25 knots along the route for two hours after the passing of the planes.

Later weather reports from the Newfoundland coast, Cape Breton and the North Scotia mainland indicated that conditions were most favorable although fog still was hanging over the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence above which the planes must pass and in some other places scattered along the line of flight. There was only a light breeze and the sea was smooth.

It is expected that the fliers would reach Pictou between 4 and 5 o'clock this afternoon.

With a slight breeze behind them, the aviators, following the western coast of Newfoundland and flying about 30 miles off shore, were reported rapidly approaching Cape Ray at the southern tip of Newfoundland at 1 o'clock.

Air Service Chief Patrick
Heads Airplane Squadron
to Meet World Gliders

Bound for Boston, in a fast flying De Havilland airplane of the United States Government, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Army Air Service, left Mitchell Field, L. I., bound for the Boston Airport at 1:30 this afternoon.

General Patrick is coming to Boston to greet the American world fliers, who are now expected tomorrow.

With General Patrick, or following him, was a squadron of Mitchell Field airplanes, bringing other officers from the American air service, and news men and motion picture photographers to picture and chronicle the last lap of the historic world-girdling flight. In the machine with General Patrick is Captain St. Claire Street. A second machine will be piloted, according to schedule, by Capt. B. S. Wright, and a third by Lieutenant Matfield. The full squadron is expected to number eight or nine machines.

With the start of General Patrick came the news of the arrival in Boston today of Lt. Antonio Locatelli, the Italian aviator. The cruiser Richmond which brought the Italian aviator to port docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, several hours before it was scheduled.

Room For Thousands

In the meantime preparation went ahead in the first corps area for the arrival of the circumnavigator. Under the direction of Capt. Louis R. Knight, Army Air Service officer of the First Corps, stationed at the army base, every effort is being made to afford the people of Boston an opportunity to share in the greeting to America's gallant little band of globe girdlers with a minimum of travel.

It will be impossible for all to obtain an intimate, close-up view of the immediate landing and the formalities attending it, but in the roped-off area nearest the navy base on which Lieutenant Smith and his colleagues will be greeted formally by military, naval and civil dignitaries many hundreds will be almost within earshot.

With the expectation that the real thrill will come as the planes circle inside Governor's Island and taxi to their landing buoys on the East Boston side of the ship channel, Captain Knight has made it possible for a maximum number of persons to witness this spectacle.

Parking space for about 5000 cars has been marked off at the airport. Red arrows have been tacked on posts throughout East Boston directing motorists to the port. These going by trolley will go to Jeffrey Point and walk the remainder of the distance, which is not far.

City's Official Welcome

The East Boston police have announced that no parking will be allowed in any of the streets of East Boston within a mile of the airport. This order was promulgated to prevent traffic congestion.

It was announced today by Mr. Porter that Dwight F. Davis, Assistant Secretary of War, expected to come to Boston on the day the world fliers arrive as the guest of the city.

Captain Knight has issued an appeal to the people of Boston not to force their attentions on the fliers

S. P. Gilbert Jr. Accepts
Reparations Agency

Paris, Sept. 3
SEYMOUR PARKER GILBERT Jr., former American Under-Secretary of the Treasury, has accepted the post of agent-general for reparations under the Dawes plan. The post is being temporarily filled by Owen D. Young of New York, who aided General Dawes and the other experts in drawing up the plan.

Seymour Parker Gilbert Jr., by profession a lawyer, became interested in governmental financial matters in 1918 when he was made a member of the war loan staff in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. In June, 1920, he was nominated by President Wilson for the post of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal affairs. He was reappointed in March, 1921, and served until June of that year, following which he became Under-Secretary of the Treasury, continuing in that position until November of last year.

"L" WAGE PLEAS
ARE COMPLETEFinal Arguments Presented
—Decision Now Up to
Arbitrators

Arguments of counsel this morning brought the hearings on the Elevated wage arbitration to an end. Judge John D. McLaughlin, neutral arbitrator, took the case under advisement, but gave no indication of the date on which a finding may be expected. He has a long task before him in the examination of the evidence and the record, which is more extensive than that of any previous arbitration since the first, the Storow arbitration in 1913.

H. Ware Barnard, counsel for the Elevated, argued that any increase of wages must be followed by an increase of fares at the present time. The financial condition of the employer, he admitted, could not be considered in determining wages, up to the living level, but the employees of the Elevated, he declared, received wages above that level.

He referred to the asking of 25 cents an hour by the men in the Storow arbitration of 1913, and pointed out that, correcting this for a change from a 5-hour to an 8-hour day, so that the entire burden of the change would be borne by the system, and adding to this figure the 60 per cent increase in the cost of living, the rate would be only 64 cents an hour, one cent an hour less than the public trustees are asking for.

James H. Vahey, counsel for the men, turned his most vigorous argument against the terms of the public control act guaranteeing to the owners the right to fix wages, and leaving the wages elastic. He showed that, according to the provisions of the act, any deficit in the cost of operation would be made up, not by the increase of fares, but by assessments upon the cities and towns.

In discussing the 64-cent rate mentioned by Mr. Barnard, based on the 1913 award, Mr. Vahey urged that to this should be added, not only the change of 86 cents an hour for wages, 15 cents an hour above the present rate.

His final argument was directed against the inclusion of anticipated overtime in the 7-day work in an attempt to fix wages. Wages should be compelled, he declared in a critical discussion of figures presented by John H. Moran, auditor of the Elevated, not on averages of hours worked, but on the basis of the eight-hour day and the six-day week.

The afternoon and evening sessions yesterday of the Elevated wage arbitration hearing were consumed in the final testimony of Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated. Mr. Dana testified that the Elevated, with a deficit for July and August estimated at \$789,485, needed a very severe deficit for the coming year, unless retrenchment is possible in some lines. Increased revenues due to increased business he thought improbable, as the system had carried a record-breaking number of passengers in the last year.

James H. Vahey, counsel for the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

GEORGIA AND AZERBAIJAN
REVOLT AGAINST MOSCOWInsurgents Conquer Half of Georgia and Fighting
Continues in Streets of Batum

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—All of Georgia and Azerbaijan is being held by the Soviet occupation forces and serious conflicts have occurred, many being killed and wounded and railway and telegraphic communication being interrupted.

British official circles were unable to confirm these reports.

A dispatch from Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Republic, received by way of Moscow on Sept. 1, declared an attempt to overthrow the Soviet régime in Georgia, made last Friday night in several towns and villages of the Republic, had been put down. An official communiqué issued by the Georgian Council of Commissars claimed the movement had been fully liquidated and the leaders captured.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

TREATY BLOCKS
RUSSIA'S TRADE
WITH ENGLANDSo Says a Leading British
Creditor in Commenting
on the New Compact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 3—"We would have no difficulty at all in making a satisfactory settlement with the Soviet Government, if only politicians would not meddle," was the comment of a leading British creditor of Russia on the controversy now raging round the Anglo-Russia Treaty, signed last month by representatives of the two governments.

This authority was scathing in his comment on the treaty. He disclosed the fact that a committee of business men had worked for weeks in conjunction with board of trade officials in drawing up a detailed scheme safeguarding the position of British merchants who wished to open branches in Russia, establish a procedure for dealing with broken contracts, and all of the hundred and one matters which would inevitably crop up if trading were begun on a large scale. At the last moment, all this work had been scrapped, he said, and for what? For an ill-considered, hastily drafted document, which relegated all problems to the future, and promised the Soviet Government a loan with which to compound with creditors. The confirmation which the treaty gives to the Soviet Government's monopoly of foreign trade also received severe criticism.

Trade With Peasants

The Christian Science Monitor's informant is convinced that this monopoly is one of the chief bars to trade and the treaty perpetuates it. He said:

The peasants want our goods and we want theirs. Why should not they exchange them with us instead of through the middleman, whether the Government or anyone else? The British company I know was actually to do so—the Russo-Caucasian Company—and the Soviet Government closed it down. If we were to carry out trade through Government departments there will not be much business done, treaty or no treaty.

The degree of anxiety which the Labor Party feels about the future of the Anglo-Russian Treaty may be gauged from the fact that no less than three ministers—Ramsay MacDonald, Arthur Ponsonby and H. H. St. John—have given interviews to the press about it in the past 24 hours. All three point out that the loan will not be guaranteed unless bondholders, private bankers, and other claimants against Russia are satisfied with the terms obtained from the Soviet Government.

"Just Compensation"

The claims for the return of nationalized properties alone amount to £128,000,000 and cannot be finally settled for months, even years, so it may be that the treaty will be accepted by Parliament after all, despite the outcry now being raised about it. The treaty is contingent on the Soviet Government's satisfying the British on the question of "just compensation" for claims against it, so that ratification can easily be stultified at a later date if necessary.

There are, of course, those who hold that the mere fact that the settlement of claims must be agreed upon before the Soviet Government can even get a guarantee for the loan makes it tolerably certain the Government will never be called on to guarantee one half-penny.

HONDURAN TOWNS
GET MARTIAL LAW

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The State Department has been informed by Stokely W. Morgan, Chargé d'affaires at Tegucigalpa, and George P. Waller, Consul at Lacaiba, that Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, and Lacaiba, an important Honduran town, are both under martial law and that local merchants are being asked to provide for military operations.

The Honduran Congress on Aug. 25 issued a decree convoking the popular elections for Oct. 26 next, according to a report from the American Chargé d'affaires at Tegucigalpa, dated Aug. 30. Simultaneously the provisional government issued a declaration in which it stated:

"In order to restore the public peace disturbed by the former Minister of War, General Ferrera, and to guarantee absolute liberty for the voters, I shall reorganize the Cabinet and appoint an Administration in conformity with the Pact of Amalapa, which will not include generals Carras or Ferrera."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

RUSSIA FAVORS BUSINESS
AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA,
ALEXIS I. RYKOFF DECLARESSoviet Government Would Pattern U. S. Alliance
After British Trade Treaty—Premier
Declares Famine Danger Has Been Met

By Special Cable
TSARITSYN, Russia, Sept. 3.—A. I. Rykoff, President of the Peoples' Commissaries, in an exclusive interview with the representatives of The Christian Science Monitor, declared that his observations convinced him that there was no danger of famine in the Volga drought area. The Premier said:

The fact that the peasants in the drought area are planting an equal or even greater amount of land this year than last shows that they have not been dismayed at the outlook. The Government so far has chiefly aided peasants with seeds, instituting public works, and child feeding. Toward the end of the winter the Government will make a new investigation and give further help if it is required.

Asked whether the Anglo-Russian agreement might serve as a model for the settlement with other countries which have not recognized Russia, such as America and France, Mr. Rykoff replied:

It should gladly make a business agreement with America, settling debt and compensation claims proportionally as we received new loans. But America hitherto has apparently insisted that we acknowledge the inviolability of private property and the higher law of the market. A practical agreement with France seems more difficult since France does not seem able to give us a loan in exchange for our settlements of the compensation claims and we will not satisfy these claims otherwise.

Famine Crisis Met

Discussing the recent marked growth of co-operatives and extensive private trade, Mr. Rykoff declared that this represented a policy of government aiming at concentration of the most trade to swell the industry in the hands of the state co-operatives. He added that the Soviet Government would not take any measures, but that the co-operatives would complete peacefully with the private traders.

A comparison of the present drought situation with that of 1921 seems unwarranted. While the crop failure is nearly complete, central local authorities are said to have met the situation. Every village which The Christian Science Monitor

BRITISH UNIONS
HAVE BIG AGENDALong Debate on Russian
Co-operation Brings
No DecisionBy WALTER MEAKIN
By Special Cable

HULL, Eng., Sept. 3—The Trade Union Congress this morning welcomed the fraternal delegates who will address the Congress tomorrow. They include Peter J. Brady and Edward J. Gainer of the American Federation of Labor; J. A. McClelland of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; J. Oudegeest of the Amsterdam Trade Union International and five representatives of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, headed by Mr. Tomsky, chairman.

The Congress adopted an industrial charter with the object of avoiding discussion year after year on subjects on which a general agreement exists. The charter will organize nationalization of land mines, minerals, and railways, extension of state and municipal enterprise for the provision of social necessities, a legal minimum wage for each industry and a legal general maximum working week of 44 hours.

The discussion at the Trade Union Congress yesterday on the relations with the Russian trade unions was inconclusive. The minority movement speakers led by H. P. Jones, demanded that the general council of the Congress should take steps to bring about "conference which would include both Amsterdam and Moscow Trade Union Internationales, with the object of agreeing on some form of co-operation, but no action was taken.

A. A. Purcell, chairman of the congress, and some other members of the general council, are in favor of the conference and argue that with the growth of international capitalism and finance it is necessary to establish a trade union organization, with the view of obtaining common action of workers in all countries when necessary. Other prominent trade union leaders, C. T. Cramp, chairman of the congress, being conspicuous in this group, do not definitely oppose the holding of such a conference, but they are for revolutionary purposes. They believe there is danger of the British movement being carried into difficulties by allowing sentiment to dominate practical judgment.

Connell Powers Extended

The expression of these views had much to do with the refusal of the Congress to commit itself definitely. Mr. Cramp stressed the point of the disruptive effect of the Communist activity in France, especially on the railway unions.

James Sexton, veteran dockers'

PREMIERS' VISIT
TO GENEVA GIVES
LEAGUE WEIGHTEdouard Herriot and Ramsay
MacDonald Accorded
an Enthusiastic Welcome

GENEVA, Sept. 3 (AP)—The British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister of France, brought the weight of the governments of the British Empire and the French Republic to the support of the League of Nations when today they attended the session of the League's assembly.

A great audience which filled every inch of space in the hall gathered to greet the premiers and accorded them an enthusiastic welcome but did not have the satisfaction of hearing either speak, for the two statesmen sat quietly with their delegations and listened to the debate on the work of the League's council during the last year.

Subsequently both premiers withdrew for a private talk before motoring to one of Geneva's beautiful parks, where they were guests at a luncheon tendered by the administrative council of the city.

America and Arbitration

A feature of today's discussion was the laudatory address of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, of Norway, concerning America's traditional adherence to the idea of arbitration. He emphasized the importance of the declaration for arbitration to the World Court of Justice made by Charles Evans Hughes and indicated to the delegates and other auditors his impression that the entire force of the United States would inevitably be cast in support of any reasonable arbitration development as a means of preserving peace.

A tribute to the progress achieved by the League of Nations was paid by the Persian Prince, Arvidh Doyl, who appeared on the platform, wearing a black fez. Last year, he said, Persia had expressed its doubts about the usefulness of the League, but now, he added, all its doubts had been dispelled and no one could fail to see that the League was moving onward to achievements helpful to mankind.

Amity for Japanese

The Persian Prince remarked that the presence here of the British and French premiers was proof that the League had come to stay.

A manifestation of American-Japanese friendship, purposely arranged in the hope of removing any Japanese doubts concerning the sincere amity entertained by Americans for the Japanese, despite the recent American immigration legislation, took place today in the form of a luncheon offered by officials of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association of the United States, now in Geneva, to officials of the League of Nations Union of Japan. The entire Japanese delegation, headed by Viscount Ishii, was present.

Mr. James Arthur Salter, who has resumed his duties as director of the economic and financial section of the League, asserted today that he had become convinced on a recent trip to the United States that interest in the League was increasing in the United States.

QUEBEC ELECTION
AIDS GOVERNMENTPrime Minister Claims It In-
dorses Fiscal Policy

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 3—The results of yesterday's federal by-elections in Quebec Province, in the constituencies of Rimouski and the St. Antoine division of Montreal, whereby Mr. Gen. Eugene Fluet and W. G. Hushon, the Liberal candidates, were returned with a majority of about 2000 and 1000, respectively, over their Conservative opponents, are considered by the government as clear proof that it continues to hold the people's confidence.

The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, states that "the results in the Montreal and Rimouski elections are the clearest possible indication of the government's fiscal policy, which at the recent session of Parliament received on the budget the largest recorded majority since Confederation."

Our policy of developing Canada's natural resources as the basis of her rural and industrial development and the means of solving the problems with which our country has been confronted since the Great War has received the whole-hearted support of the electors of Montreal and Rimouski—the one an industrial, the other a rural constituency."

New York—Prewar prosperity will

return to Europe now that the Dawes plan is in effect, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, predicted upon his arrival from Europe.

Lawrence, Mass.—A local judge during a case here referred to the "scandalous abuse" of permitting so many persons to carry revolvers in his district. He said that out of 16,000 permits in the State 563 were under local jurisdiction.

Budapest (AP)—The Hungarian Government has lifted the embargo on rare stamps and stamp collections. It also has decreed that since Aug. 1 all passport fees must be paid in gold kronas.

Berlin (AP)—There is rejoicing among the German farmers, not only because the summer crop prospects are excellent, but also because the new Government decreed recently to advance 100,000,000 rentmarks to tide them over the harvest period. The money is to be advanced by the Prussian State Bank at the rate of 13 per cent a year, which is considered an exceedingly low interest just at this time.

Scene of Chinese War



Shaded Portion of Map Shows the Province Immediately Involved in the Controversy Between the Tsuchuns of Kiangsu and Chekiang, and the Cross Marks the Spot Where the Battle for Possession of Shanghai Has Begun.

C. R. DAS WOULD
DESTROY INDIAN
CONSTITUTIONLeader Not an Anarchist,
and Denies Use of Methods
That Are Illegal

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Sept. 3—Interviewed by a press representative on the situation created by the suspension of the reforms in Bengal, C. R. Das, the leader of the Swaraj Party, said the future Constitution must be a federation of the provinces, with the central Government having residuary powers. Any settlement between England and India must proceed toward this.

The first step must be autonomy in the provinces with some control by a central government, which at present might consist of a British viceroy with a mixed British and Indian council, but there must be some control of the Legislative Assembly, the extent of which could only be discussed at a round-table conference. Defense arrangements would be a part of the pact, Mr. Das continued. If self-defense were made a condition of self-government he was prepared to take the risk although there might be a period of serious disorder with bloodshed.

The Swarajist's next immediate task was to prepare the electorate of every province to destroy the present Constitution, and after that to educate the masses as to the whole of India might formulate a consistent demand for early self-government. "I am no anarchist. I adopt constitutional methods; even the high court does not dispute that," Mr. Das concluded. "Unless real self-government were soon granted, the work of the Swarajists would be impossible. There was a much more serious anarchist movement in the country than the authorities realized. It was growing increasingly difficult to suppress it."

Mr. Das hopes that Britain and India will get together presently and come to terms. If the Swarajist movement falls he offers no repression can cope with the anarchy that is sure to raise its head.

AUSTRALIA TO SEND
DAILY CABLE TO U. S.

MELBOURNE, Vic., Sept. 3.—J. A. M. Elder, the new Australian Commissioner to the United States, at a farewell luncheon, announced he had asked the Commonwealth Government to provide sufficient funds to supply him with a daily cable in America, the progress of the Australian news interesting to Americans. The intention was to broadcast throughout America by this means, and by accompanying propaganda, the immense good could be accomplished.

Mr. Elder also intends to get good films descriptive of Australia, and to publish in America and to arrange that prominent Australians visiting the United States be given an opportunity for lecturing.

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By Special Cable

Civil war has begun in China. Chi Shieh Yuan, tuchun of Kiangsu, has opened an offensive to drive his rival, Lu Yung Hsiang, tuchun of Chekiang, out of the southern portion of his province and thus regain control of Shanghai. For some time the port and region about it have been politically under the sway of General Lu, although geographically they are in Kiangsu. To aid General Chi in sweeping his opponent from the contested area, Gen. Wu Peifu, commander of the central armies in China, has promised to send men and munitions as soon as hostilities are under way. General Wu's entry of General Lu into the dispute has brought Chang Tso-lin, the defeated war lord of Manchuria, to the side of General Lu and thus carried the controversy not only to Peking but also as far north as L'undun.

PEKING, Sept. 3—Fighting has started between Chekiang and Kiangsu at Quinsan, near Shanghai. The Kiangsu tuchun, Chi Shieh Yuan, intends to get control of Shanghai first. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway service is suspended and the Shanghai-Hankow telegraph line cut. Foreign consuls in Shanghai are preparing to prevent Chinese soldiers from entering the concessions by patrolling the borders with marines. No troops from the northern forces have been sent so far to help Kiangsu province.

Battle Lines Extending
in Direction of Woosung

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3 (AP)—With fighting at Hwangtu near here in progress at 4 o'clock this afternoon between the contending armies of two rival provincial Chinese governors, reports received here indicated that the battle lines were extending toward the coast in the direction of Woosung.

Although reports received yesterday from points along the line of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway indicated the opposing armies of Lu Yung Hsiang and Chi Shieh Yuan had clashed, official confirmation of the beginning of hostilities came today from General Ho Feng-lin, defense commissioner of Shanghai.

Lu Yung Hsiang, ruler of the contested section of Kiangsu Province, is defending his territory against the aggressive forces of Chi Shieh Yuan, ruler of the uncontested section of the province.

Before train service was declared suspended yesterday on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, more than 100,000 refugees poured into Shanghai, the objective city of the conflict from the Chinese military viewpoint, and today, under the protection of foreign governments, they awaited the outcome of civil warfare.

A messenger who reached Shanghai today from the Shanghai railway line of fire and foreigners in jeopardy. On land the Shanghai volunteer corps and the Shanghai defense unit, which included British and American military units, are prepared to take up defense fighting position on the boundaries of the foreign quarter.

Besides the land forces of 100,000 on both sides, the so-called "Independent" propaganda in the service of Gen. Lu Yung Hsiang, was reported anchored in the Whangpoo River, opposite the Kiangnan Arsenal, which is one of the objectives of the forces of Chi Shieh Yuan.

The Pukien warcraft was reported in the Chusan archipelago, off the coast, southeast of Shanghai, today, ready to intercept any aid which Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria, and supporter of General Lu, might dispatch to Nanchow by sea.

The financial strength of the contending armies was indicated yesterday from reports that the troops of General Lu have received advance pay and bonuses, while the rival troops are not in such an agreeable condition, the pay of many units being in arrears, leaving the soldiers to rely on obtaining food in districts through which they pass.

United States Government
Prepares for Eventualities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The United States Government is preparing for eventualities in China, as are other governments. Naval forces of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan on patrol duty in Asiatic waters have been assembling at Shanghai, and the diplomatic agents of the four powers have advised the Peking Government that the "idea of a naval battle in the greatest harbor of the East was unthinkable, and would not be tolerated."

Admiral Thomas Washington, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squad-

ron, and Edward Bell, Charge of the Legation at Peking, both reported to the Government here.

Admiral Washington said that nine destroyers, the Borie, Smith Thompson, Tracy, Hulbert, J. D. Evans, Preble, Pruitt, Penquin and Whipple, had been dispatched from Chefoo to Shanghai, and in addition, the gunboat Isabel, flagship of the river patrol, had been ordered from Klu-kang to Shanghai.

Probable blockade of the port of Shanghai was forecast in official reports to the State Department from Mr. Bell, who stated that Chinese naval vessels had left Nanking and Poochow to attack the Woosung forts and urged the superintendent to issue notice that all shipping should be on full time. The superintendent of Customs at Shanghai, without limiting the area. This step, the Consul-General reported, might create a virtual blockading of the port of Shanghai. The Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai, the Commissioner of Defense that proper notification should be given to the consular body at Shanghai.

Admiral Tu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, has issued notice through local newspaper warning shipping not to proceed up the river between Woosung and Kiangyin at night, the Consul-General reported.

American citizens in the war zone, which consists of Kiangsu, south of the Yangtze River and the province of Northern Chekiang, are not in great danger, according to a report from Edwin Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, dated Aug. 31. The Consul-General stated that precautionary measures have been taken and that the naval forces present are adequate for protection and that military headquarters of both Chinese factions have guaranteed protection to foreigners.

Warships Receive Orders

By Special Cable

BRIS, Sept. 3.—The utmost importance is attached to the dispatch of battleships to Shanghai. The French authorities explain that the information received represents the situation as almost hopeless, since attempts at conciliation between the various groups in China have failed. The admiral commanding the French naval forces received in order to take all necessary measures for the protection of French citizens. Two cruisers left Saigon for Shanghai and one was sent to Tientsin to assure a liaison by wireless between Admiral Frochot and the Minister of France at Peking. British cruisers, a Japanese cruiser and three American destroyers and one gunboat are also in Shanghai harbor. An Italian cruiser has been directed to proceed with the utmost speed. Indeed, all governments are taking precautions against any emergency and troops are to be landed immediately if their nationals are in peril.

REPAIR ARGENTINE SHIP

The Argentine battleship, Rivadavia, is expected to reach Boston Saturday from Buenos Aires after extensive repairs at the Fore River shipyard, Quincy, where it was built several years ago. Ammunition on board the Rivadavia will be removed by the Charleston Navy Yard lighters before the ship goes to the shipyard. The Rivadavia is equipped with oil burners and the turbine will be altered to gear drive instead of direct drive. The vessel is expected to be at the Fore River shipyard nearly a year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh to strong westerly winds. Northern and Southern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; warmer Thursday in the interior; strong north winds.

Official Temperatures (4 a. m. Standard time, Fahrenheit)

Albany	62	Los Angeles	61
Atlantic City	62	Memphis	60
Boston	60	Nantucket	60
Buffalo	60	New Orleans	74
Chicago	44	New York	62
Charlotte	44	Philadelphia	66
Denver	58	Pittsburgh	66
Des Moines	54	Portland, Me.	58
Eastport	54	Portland, Ore.	58
Galveston	54	San Francisco	58
Hatteras	76	St. Louis	60
Helena	58	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	78	San Diego	58
Kansas City	58	Washington	58

High Tides at Boston
Wednesday, 2:07 p. m.
Thursday, 2:32 a. m.

Light air vehicles at 7:45 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Jobbers and Milliners' Association: Banquet, Copple Plaza.
Fellowship Society of Boston: Reading by Floyd Dell, Claude Grey, and Anderson Street, Beacon Hill, 8:30.
Theaters
Arlington—"Fashion," 8:15.
Hollis—"Hell-Bent for Heaven," 8:15.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Majestic—"Poppy," 8:15.
Plymouth—"The Outsider," 8:20.
Photoplay
Fenway—"The Coward Shoe," 8:20.
Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 8:20, 8:30.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston Board of Zoning Adjustment: Public hearing on petitions to change restrictions on proposed structures, office of the Boston City Planning Board, City Hall, 3.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW

WNAC, Shepard Street, Boston, Mass. (570 meters)
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club Talks, Katherine Shepard, Martha Lee.
1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.
4:15 p. m.—Incidental music from Loew's State Theater.
7:30 p. m.—Incidental dinner dance from Hotel Westminster Roof Garden.
8:40 p. m.—Talk by E. E. Roberts, All New England Week Committee.
7:50 p. m.—Talk on Child Labor by Congressman F. D. C. Proctor.
8 p. m.—Program of vocal and instrumental selections.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postage paid at all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

HIBBEN COUNSEL TO CALL WALSH

Testimony Is Designed to Prove Client Is Loyal American Citizen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The case of Capt. Paxton Hibben, formerly of the 152nd U. S. Field Artillery, now being examined by a special board of reserve corps officers to determine his fitness to retain his commission as a reserve officer, aroused added interest today when Col. John J. Bradley, commanding the 15th U. S. Infantry at Fort Slocum, who is acting as Captain Hibben's chief counsel, notified Brig.-Gen. William Barclay Parsons, senior officer of the court, that he intends to call as witnesses Allen T. Burns, director of the National Information Bureau, and Frank P. Walsh, formerly chairman of the War Labor Board.

Both Mr. Walsh and Mr. Burns, whose organizations represent a clearing house of philanthropic activities, traveled in Russia during the period that Captain Hibben was in charge of the Russian Children's Relief Fund, and their testimony will attempt to show, according to Colonel Bradley, that his connections with the Russian Government were those of a loyal American citizen.

"Soviet Pictorial"

Maj. Thomas L. Heffernan, acting as prosecutor for the board, placed a large number of documents on the records yesterday attempting to link Captain Hibben with various phases of the Communist movement in the United States. The principal connection he emphasized was that of officer's membership in the Advisory Board of the Soviet Pictorial, the organ of the Friends of Soviet Russia. Other members of the board were Mary Heaton Vorse, the writer; Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York; Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, electrical engineer; and William Z. Foster of the Workers' Party, Union Sinclair and H. W. L. Dana, and Major Heffernan sought to show that under these auspices Captain Hibben had received a salary paid by Moscow as an integral part of the international revolutionary movement.

Colonel Bradley, in the course of his examination on this subject, sharply questioned his authority for this statement and quoted a letter, written in July, 1924, from John W. Crim, assistant to the Attorney-General, in which Mr. Crim declared that "no evidence of such a connection, no individual who could be proceeded against with facts susceptible of proof, and no tangible presumption of such a conspiracy" were any longer seriously regarded by officials of the Department of Justice engaged in investigating the matter.

Differed From Hughes

"Captain Hibben's sole offense," he said, "is that he differed from the majority of the board and certain officials in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department in the proper relations which should exist between Russia and the United States. If a reserve officer is to lose his rank and status for holding such opinions, which are held by hundreds of American citizens high in public life from the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party down, it is time that those of us who have made the army our profession should be fully aware of that fact, and should admit it to the rest of the country that a reserve officer should no longer think for himself in time of peace."

All of Colonel Bradley's objections to have such allegations stricken from the records, however, were overruled by the court, and with many more citations or similar testimony to be read, the hearing was made for evening sessions of the court being tonight.

NEW APPOINTMENT PLEASES DRY FORCES

Anti-Saloonists Favor Rhode Island Director

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3. (Special.)—The appointment of Harry G. Sheldon of Lowell, Mass., as Federal prohibition director for Rhode Island is looked upon as significant of the influence of the Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Sheldon for two years has been the temporary occupant of the office, which the Federal Commissioner, Roy C. Haynes, insisted should not be filled by reason of political preference. His view was shared by Senator LeBaron B. Colt, who held the nominating power.

Several political aspirants within a month attempted to force the issue and have the appointment bestowed upon a Rhode Island man. At that time Anti-Saloon League workers vigorously opposed the movement and stated that the appointment

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In Your New Home
To hang pictures in every room with pictures in every room, plaster or woodwork, use Moore Push-Pins.
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The Hanger with the Twist!
Easy to Use. Protect your walls.
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It Does Make a Difference Where You Eat

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
256 Huntington Avenue
142 Massachusetts Avenue
Boylston Street at Washington
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House
BOSTON
In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

WORLD FLIERS HOP FOR PICTOU DESPITE RAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

during their stay here. Their trip has been a telling one and on all their stops they have appeared to desire most to be left alone in order that they might start off on the next leg of their journey refreshed.

"L" WAGE PLEAS ARE COMPLETE

(Continued from Page 1)

men, suggested that the road might charge one cent for transfers, it being reckoned that this would bring in an additional \$1800 a day. Mr. Dana objected to this because of the many transfers required, saying that it would mean that some car-riders would be obliged to pay for at least three transfers.

Mr. Dana declared that the road faced the alternatives of higher fares or reduced service, on one hand, or reduction in wages of 4 cents an hour he thought would enable the line to break even, but would not give any surplus for repayment to the cities and towns of the sums assessed against them under the public contract.

Mr. Vahey intimated that he proposed to show in his argument that the Elevated officials have not considered any other means of retrenchment other than the proposed fare break even, but would not give any surplus for repayment to the cities and towns of the sums assessed against them under the public contract.

ADVERTISING TRUTH UPHELD TO BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

National Organization Holds Session at Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3.—Upward of 100 members of the National Better Business Bureau, representing the 38 local bureaus, which have been established in all parts of the United States, opened their sixth annual convention at the Biltmore Hotel here yesterday with discussions of financing methods adapted to such organizations. The delegates were welcomed by the Advertising Club of Los Angeles, at its first weekly luncheon of the season, and addressed by Lou E. Holland of Kansas City, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, who said, in part:

The value of advertising to business depends upon its truthfulness. During the present century it has been developed away from the methods of the past, and has become a medium of marketing every sort of commodity and service. If advertising is to continue its development, we must have a more honest and scrupulous. For the sake of the public, and for the sake of the advertiser, the advertiser must maintain truth in advertising. It is for this reason that I consider the better business bureaus one of the most important groups in the advertising field, and have never missed attending a single one of their national conventions. Mr. Holland gave an outline of work accomplished at the recent convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World held at London as an illustration of the growth of advertising in all countries and told of the higher standards it is maintaining constantly.

R. I. SENATORS SEEK RE-ELECTION

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3.—The Republican central committee today was informed by William C. Pelkey, state chairman, that the Republican senators now at Rutland, Mass., will seek endorsement from their constituents by running for re-election. Mr. Pelkey appealed for full party support for the senators.

The committee endorsed Jesse H. Metcalf for the party's nomination for United States Senator to succeed LeBaron B. Colt and set Oct. 2 as the state convention date.

BOBBED HAIR NETS
100% Guaranteed
DESIGNED FOR dressing the bob and for looking like a girl. Colors: black, medium or light brown; blonde; black; white; gray. Single or double mesh. No delivery charge. Mail orders filled. Washington C. H., Ohio, U. S. A.

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M. AUGUST
110 MASS. AVE., BOSTON
Massachusetts Ave.
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ADAMS & SWETT
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.

Rug Cleaners
FOR 68 YEARS
Oriental Rug Repairing and Re-weaving by Artisans experts.
"Our Work Means Quality."
"Courtesy and Service."
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Are you moving this fall?
Are you storing furniture?
Are you moving to or from N. Y.?
If so, make reservations now and avoid the Fall congestion.

Day Courses
begin September 17th, and require two years for completion.

This is the largest professional school of college grade in the world devoted exclusively to training men ultimately to qualify for office manager, cost accountant, auditor, treasurer and public accountant.

Send for catalog
THE BENTLEY SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE
921 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

WORLD FLIERS HOP FOR PICTOU DESPITE RAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

The American aviators who will have brought the round-the-world flight to a triumphant finish on their arrival in the city of Boston during the coming week, have added an epochal event to the history of aviation and given to the world a splendid evidence of American courage, skill, resolution and tenacity.

They should be given a public welcome worthy of our city, so that the gallant aviators may know that they have earned the admiration and applause of their countrymen. A public reception will be given the heroic aviators at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, where the national colors will be presented to them and the Mayor of Boston will make a gift of the key to the city to the other members of the expedition. The aviators will be held in by our people. I ask that the citizens of Boston fly their flags from their homes and houses; I direct that similar decorations be made on all public buildings. We already have our people will assemble in great numbers to greet them.

Italian Flier Due Boston Today on U. S. Destroyer

A radio message received at the Charleston Navy Yard this morning announced that the United States destroyer Lawrence, carrying Lieutenant Locatelli and his aides, who were rescued off the coast of Greenland by the cruiser Richmond, would arrive at the Charleston Navy Yard about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The message follows:

Lawrence arrives in Boston about 1:30 (4:30, daylight saving time). Leaving about 11:30 (6:30, daylight saving time) for Portland. Requests berths. Have on board press and camera men and Italian aviators, also films to show New York. Please inform commanding officer East Boston airport. Have orders to expedite delivery of films. Will not require fuel oil. Am requesting provisions by separate dispatch.

Pictou Is Gayly Decorated to Greet World Aviators

PICTOU, N. S., Sept. 3.—Pictou was all dressed up for the American fliers coming up for the American fliers, with streets gaily decorated with the stars and stripes, and welcome signs hanging from windows and business houses.

The Canadian destroyer Patriot was standing by here, ready to aid, if necessary, and a plane from the Canadian Air Force was placed at the disposal of Commander Conant Taylor of the Barry to go out and meet the fliers on their arrival. The destroyer chain, as it was made up when the fog and rain came in this morning, included the Charles A. Auburn at the start, the Coughlan on station midway, the Cruiser Richmond traversing the route, and the Barry stationed here. Weather reports from off the coast of Cape Breton, along which the route of the fliers lay, were that while there was considerable fog off shore, and it had been raining all the morning, the sun was breaking through the clouds and the indications were for ideal flying weather.

Shortly before news of the start was received here the destroyer Barry, in this port, was advised that the aviators were waiting weather reports from their nearby destroyer station. The remaining stations had reported favorable conditions. At 10:20 o'clock the radio advised

Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
Tel. Back Bay 0401

C. BOWEN
TRUCKING :: RIGGING
MOTOR TRANSPORTATION
SAFE AND MACHINERY MOVING
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Telephone Union 4208

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A NEW SHOP WITH TAILORING THINGS FOR WOMEN
Dobbs Sport Suits
DOBBS & CO
429 and 244 Fifth Avenue
PAID DELIVERY NEW YORK BOSTON

NEW YORK CITY Moving?
Are you moving this fall?
Are you storing furniture?
Are you moving to or from N. Y.?
If so, make reservations now and avoid the Fall congestion.

Let Us Discuss Your Plans and Problems
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company
OFFICE 810 BRIDGE STREET
Warehouse 248-250-252 West 64th St.
Phone Bowling Green 3040

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Sold Nowhere Else
James S. Coward
270 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)
"Shoes of Quality Since 1866"
STORE HOURS: 8:30 to 5:30

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COOLIDGE FIRM AGAINST KLAN

President Not a Member and Not in Sympathy With Aims, He Says

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—President Coolidge is not in sympathy with the aims and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan, it was revealed last night in a message transmitted through his secretary, C. Bascom Slemple, to Joseph Brannin of 160 Fifth Avenue, editor of a newspaper syndicate.

CONNECTICUT LABOR TO ACT ON THIRD PARTY

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3. (Special.)—Notwithstanding a plea of neutrality by the president, P. O'Meara, a resolution has been introduced at the Connecticut Federation of Labor convention here endorsing the candidacy of Senators La Follette and Wheeler for President and Vice-President respectively. Karl Lang, a delegate from Bridgeport, who presented the resolution, declared its passage by a two-thirds majority. The resolution, which was referred to the resolution committee without debate, bore the signatures of 38 delegates.

EGG STORAGE TOTAL SHOWS SLIGHT DROP

Turkey Shrinkage Offset by Gains in Other Fowl

Although eggs in storage on Aug. 1, 1924, were more than 1,500,000 dozen less than the five-year average, the total of food in storage is only a little less than that on Aug. 1 of the last two years, according to a statement issued yesterday by Hermann C. Lythege, director of the food and drug division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. The figures show that on Aug. 1, 1924, there were 57,389,073 pounds of food in storage in Massachusetts, as compared with 57,653,622 pounds on Aug. 1, 1923, and 57,915,775 pounds on Aug. 1, 1922.

Housewives, in planning Thanksgiving dinners, will find consolation for a shrinkage of 350,000 pounds in turkey holdings during July in a gain of 452,000 pounds in the holding of other fowl during that month.

Butter storage is now at the highest figure on record, and it is believed, has not yet reached its height. The per capita holdings on Aug. 1 were:

Eggs (dozen)	15,800,282	1924	15,800,282	5-YR. AVERAGE
Butter (lbs.)	2,100,262	1924	2,100,262	5-YR. AVERAGE
Poultry (lbs.)	2,950,205	1924	2,950,205	5-YR. AVERAGE
Beef (lbs.)	1,294,588	1924	1,294,588	5-YR. AVERAGE
Pork (lbs.)	5,971,434	1924	5,971,434	5-YR. AVERAGE
Lamb (lbs.)	528,492	1924	528,492	5-YR. AVERAGE

The actual figures for Aug. 1, 1922-1923-1924 with five-year averages in the case of eggs and butter, and four-year averages in the case of the other articles are given in the following table:

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PACKING HOUSE MOVE STOPPED

Court Declares Western Concern Is Acting in Restraint of Trade

PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 3—Immediate dissolution of the Western Meat Packing Company is made mandatory in a decision rendered here yesterday by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding previous action of the Federal Trade Commission ordering the California packers to annul a projected merger with the Nevada Packing Company, which is

under alleged direction of the Big Four packers in the middle west. The decision is said to be vital to Pacific coast producers and consumers alike, insuring them release from a threatened monopoly.

The decision was written by Judge Erskine M. Ross of Los Angeles and concurred in by Judges William H. Hunt, San Francisco, and Frank H. Rudkin, Seattle.

It cites a finding of fact that on Dec. 30, 1916, the Western Meat Packing Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, acquired all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Nevada Packing Company, Reno, 3530 shares of common stock at par.

At that time, the court finds, Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., Chicago packers, and other holders owned 45 per cent of the stock of the Western Meat Packing Company while officers of Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and Cudahy Packing Company owned another 30 per cent of

the Western Packing Company, operating from 1916 to 1920, the date when legal proceedings were instituted; has "used unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce by complete elimination of the Nevada Company as a competitor, thereby strengthening the hold of the Western Meat Company on the meat business of Nevada."

"According to the decision, the court finds the middle west packers in their move to gain control of the western meat packing industry, acted in violation of general anti-trust laws and the Clayton Act of 1914, expressly intended to supplement the then existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies.

LEGION MEN ADOPT INSIGNIA
Hatband ribbons inscribed with "Massachusetts" in blue and gold, and a triangular shield bearing the same word over the seal of the Commonwealth, will be worn as state insignia.

by the Massachusetts delegates to the American Legion convention at St. Paul, Minn., from Sept. 15 to 19. The Bay State party is without a candidate for the commander-in-chief of the Legion, but will file a resolution calling for a speedy trial for Col. Charles R. Forbes, former director of the Veterans' Bureau. They are leav-

Concord, State Treasurer, will oppose Senator Keyes as the Democratic candidate at the November elections. William M. Rogers was re-nominated in the first congressional district and William H. Barry of Nashua, who was the Democratic nominee two years ago, will again be the party's representative in the second district.



Loveliness
and of a face powder,
and effective—out-
shine or under the
artificial light.

ch of cold cream in it makes
e loveliness lasts. Its faint
daintiness. You will like
vder you have ever used.
Brunette, Tint, Natural and
.00 the box.

PANY—DES MOINES
KS—President
omas, Ontario, Canada
rmand—Paris
nd, Ltd.—London

ARMAND M POWDER.
• WHITE • BOXES

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ly please you, you may
money will be returned.

Armand Aids

<u>Cream</u>	<u>Vanishine Cream</u>
<u>s</u>	<u>In tubes</u>

Cold Cream Soap

(purchased for these)

DR. H. S. JOHNSON STATES ISSUES

Candidate for Congress
Bases His Campaign on
Law Enforcement

The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, candidate for the Republican nomination for the national House of Representatives from the eleventh Massachusetts district, today spoke in Pemberton Square on law enforcement, stressing prohibition and the necessity of national child labor regulation legislation.

While the prohibition issue was not discussed to a much greater extent than other issues of the day, Mr. Johnson made it very plain to his hearers that he believes the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be of prime importance now, and that upon its enforcement depends, to a great degree, the effective enforcement of other laws.

Active Contest Planned
Today's street corner address was really the initiation of the short, active and determined campaign Dr. Johnson proposes to wage for the seat in Congress occupied for the last five terms by George Holden Tinkham of 326 Commonwealth avenue.

Dr. Johnson dwelt on the political

career of Mr. Tinkham from Boston Common Councilman to his work during his decade in Congress. He insisted that Mr. Tinkham had not properly represented the 11th district inasmuch as he had failed, so he declared, to support President Coolidge on certain issues which have arisen during the few months he has been Chief Executive of the Nation.

Pledges Support to President
Dr. Johnson said that Mr. Tinkham had not helped Mr. Coolidge enforce the prohibition amendment nor had he aided the Administration in carrying out its program for child labor legislation. Dr. Johnson said he wanted it to be understood that he will support the President on these and other issues supported by the people.

The speaker insisted that the issue between Mr. Tinkham and himself is a question of law enforcement and that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment is the present problem. He said that if he is nominated and elected, the people of the eleventh congressional district of Massachusetts can count upon their representative standing behind and assisting the President of the United States in all good legislation and its carrying out to the letter of the law.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES GAIN
Sears, Roebuck & Co. sales for August 1924 totaled \$12,476,326 compared with August, 1923, sales of \$13,905,000. Aggregate for the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1924, \$131,810,544 compared with \$135,647,496.

Brewster Garden, Where Statue of Pilgrim Maiden Will Stand



Boulder in Center of Picture Furnishes Pedestal for Gift of National Society of New England Women.

Statue of Pilgrim Maiden to Be Unveiled in Plymouth

Selectmen of Town to Receive Memorial From Society
of New England Women

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special)—Henry H. Kitson's bronze statue of the Pilgrim Maiden will be unveiled tomorrow afternoon in the Brewster Gardens on the north side of Town Brook, the gift of the National Society of New England Women, to commemorate the young women whose courage and fortitude helped to found this Republic.

Those attending the dedication of the statue, which is eight feet six inches in height and will rest upon a 12-ton boulder beside an artificial pool of water, will be called together by the chiming of the First Parish Church.

The members of the society and their guests will then proceed to the memorial site in the gardens where community singing will open the program. After the invocation, which will be pronounced by the Rev. Alfred W. Hussey of the First Parish Church, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, president general of the National Society of New England Women, will present the statue which will be unveiled by Mrs. Richard Henry Greene, a former president general of the society.

William T. Eldridge, chairman of the board of selectmen, will accept the statue for the town. The Pilgrim Singers will render the Hymn of the Pilgrims and the Rev. Benjamin R. Bulkeley of Concord will deliver the dedicatory address. Guy Andrews Ham of Boston will also make an address. Music will be by the Plymouth Band.

In the evening at 7 o'clock a banquet will be served at the Hotel Pilgrim with leaders of various patriotic societies of America as guests of honor.

Virgil's "Dux femina fact" might well be inscribed within the Brewster Gardens, for to the women of the town, assisted materially by Mrs. William Forbes of Milton, a native of Plymouth, is due the credit for beautifying this spot to the rear of the post office and the Emond Building.

The land is part of the original allotment, made in 1620, to Elder William Brewster. In this connection it is interesting to note that two of the six or seven parcels which the park department is in the process of taking by the right of eminent domain, in order to beautify further this bit of marsh land, often spoken of as the "Meersteads," are still in the possession of the Brewster family.

The gardens are accessible to Main Street by a path between the post office and the Emond Building, and a series of stone steps, and to the water front by another path.

Though centrally located, the spot is delightfully sequestered and quiet. Halfway down the descent is a



MRS. E. J. GRANT
President-General of National Society of
New England Women.

circle seat of artificial stone, the gift of the National Society of Daughters of the American Colonists.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN ALL CLASSES OF
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When you buy milk for
your children you make sure
it is up to a high standard and
that it is sealed for purity. Buy
their bread the same way. Butter-
Krust Bread is a quality loaf,
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The First National Bank in St. Louis is the largest
National Bank west of the Mississippi. Its service
covers the entire field of banking.

Japanese crab apple trees, alternating pink and white.
Although the Brewster Gardens are under the supervision of the town park department, their welfare is underwritten, so to speak, by the town brook committee of the Women's Club. This committee, which is composed of Mrs. Edward Belcher, Miss Helen W. Holmes and Dr. Helen F. Pierce, acts in more or less of an advisory capacity.

MASONIC VISITATION SCHEDULE RELEASED

R. Wor. George C. McLellan, District Deputy Grand Master of the 25th Masonic District, announces that his official visitations to Masonic lodges in his district for 1924 will begin with the annual inspection of Constellation Lodge, Dedham, Sept. 10. Ernest H. Chute is Worshipful Master of that lodge. Mr. McLellan will be accompanied on this and all his visitations by Wor. Fremont S. Eggleston Jr., District Deputy Grand Marshal, and by Wor. Franklin C. Jilson, District Deputy Grand Secretary.

The other seven lodges in the 25th district will be visited as follows: Rising Star Lodge, Stoughton, G. Arthur Sprague Jr., Worshipful Master, Sept. 11; Prospect Lodge, Roslindale, Frederick H. Doell, Worshipful Master, Sept. 15; Blue Hill Lodge, Canton, Winslow E. Holmes, Worshipful Master, Sept. 20; Azure Lodge, Walpole, William B. Tirrell, Worshipful Master, Oct. 8; Hyde Park Lodge, Hyde Park, Arthur E. Campbell, Worshipful Master, Oct. 16; Orient Lodge, Norwood, Herbert P. Everett, Worshipful Master, Oct. 20; West Roxbury Lodge, Roslindale, Fremont S. Eggleston Jr., Worshipful Master, Nov. 4.

CLEANER STATE FAIR IS PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3 (Special)—In conformity with the policy adopted by the new board of directors which took over the Connecticut state fair last March, the objectionable features which marred former fairs, have been eliminated, according to William J. Goltz, president of the fair.

"Our policy this year," said Mr. Goltz, "is to give the people of Connecticut a clean fair. To do this we set out at the start to eliminate the fly-by-nights, the shysters, and the tricksters. And in their place we have voted concessions only to men of character and financial standing. We have investigated each one carefully before granting a concession. We stand behind each concessionaire."

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Novelty Cuff

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Specially priced
Sand, beaver and gray shades
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LEATHER STORES
Bates, 145 Nassau St., New York
New York, 404 Fifth Ave., 17th Broadway
DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

COMMERCE POSITION GIVEN H. A. ONTHANK

Appointment of Heath A. Onthank of Boston as the new chief of the domestic division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just been announced through Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau, who designated Mr. Onthank while passing through Boston several days ago. Mr. Onthank, who is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Harvard school of business administration, succeeds Henry H. Morse of Boston, the second head of the domestic division.

One of Mr. Onthank's first tasks is expected to be a survey of the marketing of clothing in this country, since the manufacturers and distributors of this commodity have been asking the Government for such a survey for some time. The machinery for this survey is comparatively new, since the domestic division was organized on July 1, 1923.

CITY AGAIN PROTESTS TELEPHONE RATE RISE

Repetition of the city's protest against the already effective increase in telephone rates, especially the reduction of the initial talking period in 15 and 20-cent toll calls from five to three minutes, has been made by the corporation counsel to the Department of Public Utilities.

The letter contends that it has not been actually shown that the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company needs increased revenue, that the recent increases will bring in more money than has been estimated, and that economies of \$2,500,000 can be effected by the telephone company.

In an effort to ascertain the actual income from toll calls the commission is asked to procure for the city engineer all toll tickets for March, July, and November of 1923 in the entire territory of the company.

The Finest Garden Apartments in the Only Garden Apartment Section in New York City The Towers 100% Co-operative Occupancy October 1st Jackson Heights

EACH building of The Towers Garden Apartments is a fireproof, detached building, with elevators, facing the sweep of a wide parked street; separated from its neighbor group by a forty feet wide transverse garden, leading into the great central 500 feet by 75 feet wide Italian Gardens. Free and open to air and sunlight, perfect ventilation and light are assured. Individually, the apartments offer that diversity in the arrangement that the experience of America's leading home designers has demonstrated best meets the requirements of the modern family.

If you are now paying \$150 to \$300 a month in rent, you can purchase, with a moderate down payment, a New Garden Apartment under the Jackson Heights Plan of 100% Co-operative Ownership and SAVE HALF YOUR RENT.

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TEACHERS DISCUSS SCHOOL CURRICULUM

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special)—Principals and teachers in state normal schools of Massachusetts now gathered at the Bridgewater Normal School in seventh annual conference, are centering attention on the school curriculum, under the leadership of Dr. David Snedden of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City, the predecessor of Dr. Payson Smith as state Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts.

Frank W. Wright, director of secondary and elementary education and normal schools, is conducting the conference. In a series of three addresses Dr. Snedden is taking up current advances in curriculum organization, and the readjusting of teacher training in the light of prospective changes in the curriculum.

Better citizenship through better teaching of the social studies, minimum essentials in art and handicraft, in physical education and in reading, the curriculum and methods in arithmetic, were considered in departmental meetings which occupied this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL MEN TO MEET
PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 3 (Special)—The New England Association of Commercial Executives will have its fall meeting at the Maplewood Hotel here, Sept. 26 and 27, and a large attendance is anticipated. The general topic of the discussions will be "New England Business."

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DRINKING DRIVERS STILL ESCAPE JAIL

None of the four persons convicted in Massachusetts courts last week of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, for the second time, were committed to jail. Two received a jail sentence, as the law demands, but filed appeal, and the other two paid fines.

The report of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, further shows that in upper and lower courts there were 103 convictions, representing an increase of 31 as compared with the convictions of the previous week, and that only three of these were committed to jail.

Thirteen persons appealed from jail sentences and five similar penalties were suspended. Fines were imposed on 86, of whom six appealed. Two persons appealed fines in the upper courts, where one case was not pressed and one sentence upheld.

Drunk driving netted 87 persons suspension of their registrations or driving licenses. Licenses were taken away from a total of 294 drivers for more than a dozen offenses.

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How You Can Own Your Own Apartment Home on the Hudson

HERE are perfect homes of three, four, five and six rooms, in fourteen Tudor buildings segregated in a seven-acre garden tract high above the Hudson. In addition to complete housekeeping equipment in every apartment, such as motor-driven dishwasher, automatic refrigeration, kitchen cabinet, garbage incinerator, etc., there are restaurant, steam laundry, playground, day nursery and four radios, all of which make Hudson View Gardens a complete as well as beautiful community.

These apartments are sold on the 100% co-operative ownership plan, which means that every tenant is a part owner of the entire land and buildings, securing possession of his apartment at net cost under a proprietary lease.

The net operating cost includes: payment for wages; fuel; insurance; water; taxes; interest on the mortgage covering the entire property; and a substantial sum paid periodically to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to reduce this mortgage. Each tenant-owner pays a pro rata share of these actual costs, which at Hudson View Gardens amount to only half rent.

One who pays the purchase price outright, \$4000 for three rooms or \$10,000 for six rooms pays net operating costs of only \$37 and \$95 a month, respectively.

But it is not necessary to pay the entire purchase price at once. Only half need be paid by October first. The remaining half is gradually retired by moderate monthly payments in addition to the net operating costs. All payments above the net operating costs are applied to the unpaid portion of the purchase price.

An added and exclusive feature of the 100% co-operative ownership plan at Hudson View Gardens is the unconditional offer of Dr. Paterno, the builder, to refund all the purchase price paid, plus 6% interest, to any tenant-owner who wishes to withdraw October 1, 1925. Such a retiring tenant-owner pays merely the regular rental of the apartment to October 1, 1925.

Hudson View Gardens offer an exceptional opportunity to establish your family in a beautiful permanent residence and at the same time to become an investor in Manhattan real estate.

The sales office on the premises is open day and evening, including Sunday. Exhibition apartments have been furnished by The Wanamaker Store. Will you inspect these buildings, ask questions, and take home explanatory literature showing the size and arrangement of apartments, the purchase prices, and monthly operating expenses?

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NEW YORK CITY

SUNSET STORIES

Hutee Boy Plays Leader

ONE morning Mem Sahib Elephant assembled the herd of which she was the leader and told them that she was going to explore the part of the jungle beyond the river. As usual, she went ahead to make sure that everything was quite safe. The others followed at a distance, ready to go to her aid if she got into difficulty.

She swam across the river, then moved along cautiously, listening, sniffing for strange scents, testing every bit of ground before stepping on it. Hutee Boy thought she was foolish to go so slowly, so he ran away from the rest of the herd and caught up with her. This was a most unelephantlike thing to do. The others tried to call him back, but he went crashing ahead.

When his mother heard him coming, she trumpeted, supposing it to be a lion or tiger or giraffe or some other jungle animal. When she saw that it was her little son, she was greatly surprised and displeased. Baby elephants should obey the laws of the herd, even if they do happen to be the children of the leader.

Hutee Boy arrived at the river, much pleased with himself. Behind him came the rest of the herd running to see why Mem Sahib had trumpeted. It is a signal for the others to come to her aid.

"I came to ask you why you go so slowly and why you sniff about so carefully with your trunk. It seems to me that you waste a great deal of time," gasped Hutee Boy, breathless from having trotted so fast.

"We tried to keep him from coming," said the others.

"Well let him play leader for a little while," said Mem Sahib, winking at a wise old grandfather elephant.

Away went Hutee Boy at a brisk trot, wagging his head. He hoped he would find a nice clump of banana trees, so that he could invite all the herd to dinner. Or better still, he thought how surprised they would all be if he discovered a new kind of plant.

Suddenly he saw something strange, oh, very strange, waving about above some tall bushes. It was long and spotted and like nothing under the sun.

"It must grow on the bushes. Probably it is some delicious new kind of fruit," thought he. "How pleased everybody will be with me for discovering it!"

No sooner had he reached out to seize this strange new thing with his trunk than he received a series of kicks from invisible feet hidden by the bushes. He squealed and trumpeted wildly, feeling in the direction from which he had come. While he was thus, he heard the sound of feet galloping. His mother and the rest of the herd came running to his rescue.

The elephants waved their trunks and laughed at what they saw. Hutee Boy was running and flapping his big elephant ears while a young giraffe chased him.

"He tried to pull off my head," said the young giraffe to Mem Sahib.

"I thought it was a queer new kind of fruit," explained Hutee Boy. "It was waving about above some bushes as if it grew on them. Before I try to pluck a new kind of fruit again, I shall find out first if it has feet to kick with."

After that he was satisfied to let Mem Sahib go as slowly as she liked.

The Library

By RANDOLPH G. ADAMS

Custodian, the William L. Clements Library of American History, University of Michigan

The Practical Use of a Library of Rare Americana

THE William L. Clements Library of Americana recently placed at the University of Michigan has a social value somewhat greater and significance somewhat deeper than might appear to the casual visitor. It was discussed last week in this column as an addition to the intellectual life of the State of Michigan where the generosity of the donor has placed it. But to the world of book-lovers, and particularly to those who specialize in American history, the matter has much greater interest.

The man who collects for the sake of collecting has a real place in society. It is abundantly apparent to-day that the man who undertakes to become a master in all the details and processes of any field of human knowledge ends by being expert in none. So it is with the field of American history. Writing and studying and elucidating that history is one thing, and a very important thing. But the historian ought to be so busy writing, teaching and making clear the substance of his subject that in many cases he has to lean on someone else to provide him with material. Such is the function of the collector, and there is no more unthinking criticism in existence than that which attacks the man who hoards rare books. Were it not for the hoarder of books, we would have very few of those books today which are essential for a writing of history. Some of the greatest tragedies of history can be written about the destruction of great libraries. The destruction of the wonderful library at Louvain is still sufficiently fresh in memory to give a vivid example of the necessity for those who do nothing but care for old books.

Americans in 1584

When one is told that the Harlot's "American Indians" published in 1590, with the DeBry illustrations, contains the first account of any part of the United States, written in English, one is naturally interested. When one is told that it contains the earliest authentic pictures of what the American Indians looked like when the first Englishman set foot on these shores, on Roanoke Island, North Carolina, in 1584, one naturally wants to see those pictures. But when one is told that that book exists today in only 10 copies, one realizes that one's chances of seeing it are slim. The truth is, the book was literally read to pieces, and so there are few copies left. Were it not for the collector, there would be not even these few. Fortunately, a copy of this treasure is preserved among the other rarities at the W. L. Clements Library. To such institutions people must travel from afar to see this book. Do they so travel? Let us see.

The Clements Library contains among other items a hitherto unknown run of the Virginia Gazette, the first Virginia newspaper. Ann Arbor, Mich., is a long way from Virginia, where, unfortunately they do not have this particular run of papers. But no sooner was the news spread abroad that these papers were in the Clements Library than Virginia's most distinguished collector, a railroad president, took two days of a busy life to come to Ann Arbor in his private car to see the file of the gazette and arrange for its reproduction.

Rare Book Sales

The field of American history is one in which collectors have been at work long enough to make the most desirable items almost unobtainable today. They are in many cases simply off the market alto-

gether. Lucky is the public institution which has been able to gather in these treasures before their disappearance. For what is fairly common today may be rare tomorrow, and it is no small task to be able to foresee what is going to be a rarity and to gather it in before it is too late. Probably the most imagination in this field is exercised by the men whose bread and butter depends on it, the great book dealers. Theirs, then, are often the critics for their conduct in their manipulation of the book market, but were it not for those men many a precious volume would have been allowed to rot in obscurity.

A library which today has preserved for the historian a Columbus letter, as a Vesputius letter or a Cortez letter is doing a genuine public service, for these are the fundamentals with which the historical investigator must work. Yet so rare are these volumes that it is a matter of news when one of them appears in a sale.

A word should be said about the price of rare books. When a man pays \$50,000 for one volume, the man in the street makes a sarcastic remark. It is true that there are men who buy books just because they are expensive. But these men are in fact much less common than the man in the street is apt to think. Those who are familiar with great collectors know that almost all of them pay for a book what it is worth, and their standards are those of intellectual and aesthetic excellence, not of dollars. It is difficult indeed to reduce to a money value the worth of a first folio of Shakespeare. But your true book lover knows why he will pay for it many times what he will pay for the mere facsimile of the first edition. When he pays a large price for it, it is not because of his desire to own a book which cost so many dollars, but because the spiritual value involved in that book and its possession are to him, so great that he is willing to sacrifice any amount of mere material possessions, money, to get it. In other words, the man who pays a high price for a book is not thinking of the money it costs him; he is thinking of the book. He needs no further justification.

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From the Program of the Wharf Players of Provincetown.

A BILL of three playlets is being given this week at the Wharf Theatre of Provincetown, formerly the Wharf Players, Inc. The bill consists of "Words," by Adolphe Beland; "Woman's Honor," by Susan Glaspell; and "The Dummy Hand," by Mary Reynolds. This organization now has a building fund of \$1200, and a holding payment has been made upon the wharf property at 81 Commercial Street. It is proposed to engage a permanent director for next season, and a committee will read plays through the winter to make up the five programs planned for next summer.

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The Toronto Festival Chorus

Toronto, Aug. 30

Special Correspondence

IT MAY seem odd to urge the magnitude of a choral organization as its special claim to distinction. But Torontonians are now pluming themselves that they possess the largest choir in Canada. The Festival Chorus, organized to sing at the Toronto exhibition, and sometimes described as the Exhibition Chorus, consists of 2500 voices. But bigness is not the only claim it makes on the attention of the lovers of choral music. Under the directorship of Dr. Herbert A. Fricker, conductor of the Mendelssohn Choir, it also sings remarkably well.

The Festival Chorus was inaugurated in 1922 to give a concert early in September at the exhibition, and at that time it consisted of 1645 singers. Although it was only a qualified success the first year, it proved popular, and last year was enlarged until it numbered 2300 voices. That choir gave three concerts. For 1924 the chorus was further augmented, until it now contains 2500 singers, all experienced. Dr. Fricker, who spends his winters working with the Mendelssohn Choir, now finds himself with a busy summer in preparation for the concerts at the fair. This year the Festival Choir also gave a program for the Rotary convention in June. The present writer heard one Rotarian from Florida declare it was worth his trip to hear such massed singing, even if there had been nothing else.

The amphitheater of the Coliseum, which seats over 15,000, is the only inclosed place in Toronto where such a tremendous organization could give a concert. The choir fills the ordinary concert hall, and leave no room for an audience. The singers sit in an immense semicircle at the end of the Coliseum, with the band that furnishes accompaniment for several of their numbers at the base.

It need hardly be said that when a choir sings with such a tremendous volume of tone in such vast spaces, there is not much opportunity for finesse in the interpretations or delicacy in the shading.

Although the Festival Chorus came into existence almost by chance—undoubtedly as a result of a process of unforeseen evolution—it has now become one of the most popular organizations in the city. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 persons will hear the four concerts this fall—nearer the latter figure than the former. Undoubtedly it stands out as a unique undertaking in the musical history of Canada.



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Music News Theaters, Art Motion Pictures

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Muller's Restaurant

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Phone Superior 7079

Music News Theaters, Art Motion Pictures

The Toronto Festival Chorus

Toronto, Aug. 30

Special Correspondence

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Music News Theaters, Art Motion Pictures

The Toronto Festival Chorus

RADIO

Directional Radio Telephone Proves Exceptional Invention

New Device, Simple in Construction, Appears to Have Remarkable Possibilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Are wires, telephone poles, switchboards, central stations, dial systems and all the other paraphernalia of present-day telephony quite unnecessary, and about to be swept into the discard?

When one holds in his hand a small hoop, on top of which is a three-inch box with binding posts and one cable leading to the ordinary telephone ear-piece in his other hand and with this simple device hears clearly what is spoken at a distance into a small instrument no larger than a standard house phone, he begins to think that way.

All of which is pertinent to Bernays Johnson's new invention, which will be on exhibition at the Radio World Fair, to be held in Madison Square Garden the latter part of September. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given a demonstration of this new directional radio telephone, which has no wires, no aerial, no ground, no tubes and apparently "delivers" with a modicum of material "aids." Its messages are not radiocast, but travel in one given direction only, and therefore cannot be picked up anywhere and by anybody who tunes in.

Many Uses Possible
Both the sending and receiving instruments appear to be simplicity itself. The phone used on the demonstrating apparatus is of the ordinary commercial type, but the tone is peculiarly clear, distinct and free from noise.

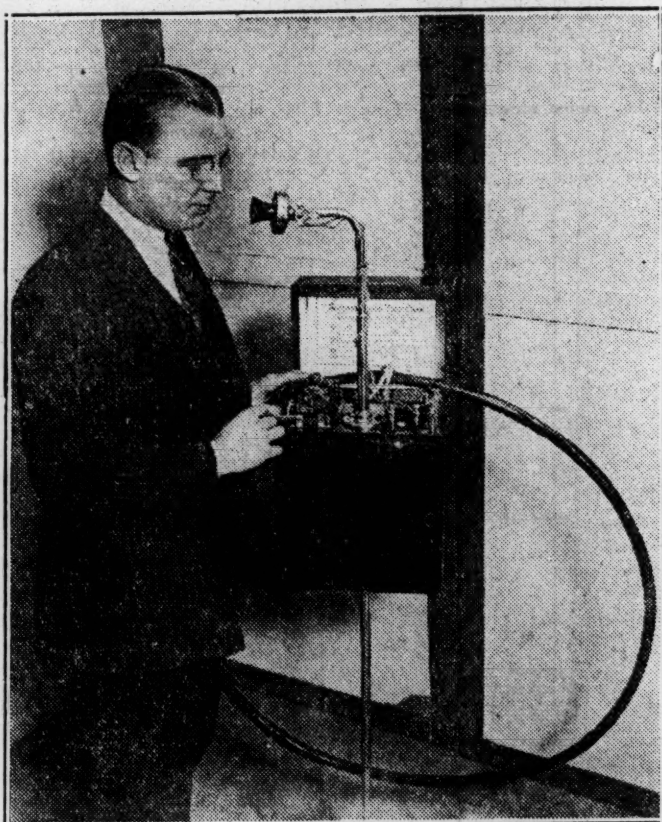
The imagination finds many uses to which this new device may be put, things quite impossible with the everyday systems. Police or fire captains may direct their men in all parts of a district as though in close personal contact. The man locked in a bank vault by mistake may be told just how to release the combination or time-lock from within and gain his freedom. Imprisoned min-

ers in the bowels of the earth may be given directions and hope, as their rescuers work to release them. A convincing test and demonstration of this was made by Mr. Johnson in the coal mines of the Lumaugh Coal Company of Sterling, Ill. He strapped a small sending apparatus on his back and descended into the mines to about 200 feet below the surface, hammered a peg into the earth, for support, pressed a button on his instrument and instantly a bell in the Sterling City office rang. His voice was heard clearly by all who listened, having traveled through many tons of solid earth, rock, the sunlit air and the many walls of intervening buildings, including those of the office.

Is Easily Built
Another use for the directional radio phone is in life saving stations, which with it may get information and give directions in the rescue of passengers and crew from disabled craft off shore. An entire factory may be kept in direct touch with its main office and without wiring the buildings at all.

The inventor is modest and makes no fabulous claims for his apparatus. He describes his invention as containing no elaborate generators and no power tubes, its entire motive force being furnished by small dry batteries which, in turn, actuate unique transformers, these generating the magnetic waves. These waves travel in one given direction only and solid bodies are no obstacle to their free passage. The induction theory—which is, of course, not new—is utilized, but on a scale never before made practical. It is hinted by Mr. Johnson's representative that the same apparatus is capable of covering some little distance, but even in its present stage of development the directional radio telephone possesses a wide field of usefulness.

Radio Telephone in Use



The New Radio Telephone, Shown Above, Is Viewed as a Possible Successor to Our Present Cumbrous Telephone Equipment.

"Radio World"—Radio Question and Answer Box: talk by J. G. Gibson, professor of dairy husbandry, Missouri College of Agriculture.
10 p. m.—Isham Jones and his orchestra.
10:15 p. m.—"Poem Period" under the direction of Harry Suddler.
10:40 p. m.—Ford and Glenn Time.
KYY, Westinghouse, Chicago, Ill. (526 Meters)
5:45 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.
7 p. m.—Musical program.
7:30 p. m.—"Around the Town."
8:30 p. m.—"Good Roads," by Leon Dickson of the Chicago Motor Club.
8:45 p. m.—Review.
WMAQ, Chicago Daily News, Chicago.
4:20 p. m.—Items of Interest to Women.
6 p. m.—Chicago theater organ recital.
6:30 p. m.—Stories for children by Miss Georgine Faulkner, the story-lady.
8:30 p. m.—First WMAQ "play-night," under direction of William Ziegler Nourse, giving "Sham" by Frank G. Tompkins.
9:15 p. m.—Thelma Cook, violinist; Evelyn Parker, reader.
KSD, Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo. (546 Meters)
7 p. m.—Concert by Aberg's Concert Ensemble, Arne Arnesen, violinist.
WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (460 Meters)
4 p. m.—Selections by the Alamo Theater, Harry S. Currie, conductor, "Just Among Home Folks," a daily humorous column appearing in the Courier-Journal, selections by Dick Quinlan's orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Concert by Rosson's Entertainers.
WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (442 Meters)
3:30 p. m.—The Star's radio trio.
6 p. m.—The Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; Carl Nordberg's Plantation Players.
WLV, Crosley Radio Corp., Cincinnati.
8 p. m.—The Virginia Entertainers.
9 p. m.—"The Great Divide," arranged in Radio form by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Florsheim.
WWJ, Detroit News, Detroit, Mich. (517 Meters)
9:30 a. m.—"Tonight's dinner" and a special talk by the Woman's Editor.
12 m.—The Detroit News Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—The Detroit News Orchestra; Ray Sandel, tenor.

Central Standard Time
WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (315 Meters)
9 p. m.—Carpenter and Ingram (the Harmony Girls); Mat Friedman of SHOUKAIR.
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SLOW PROGRESS MARKS AUSTRIAN RADIO INDUSTRY

Public Shows Keen Interest—Government Delays Backing

VIENNA, Aug. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The radio situation in Austria is in the melting pot, particularly as regards radiocasting. For more than a year and a half, the Government has tinkered with a bill which would regulate radiocasting. It is expected at the beginning of each month that the next month will find the measure passed by Parliament. The result is to throw a damper on public interest, but to stimulate private enterprise.

The investigation of the correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor reveals the fact that there is keen latent interest here in radiocasting. The public is interested, and every move toward its popularization meets with instant success. But the progress is slow.

Before and during the war, the use of the radio for private telegrams was little developed. However, the Government erected a high-power station at Deutsch-Altenburg, and a military station at Laaerburg. Following the war, they were turned into general telegraphic use. In 1922, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company of London acquired the right to erect and to manage radio telegraphic installations in and beyond Vienna, and formed the local company known as Radio Austria A. G. It controls all traffic between Austria and all foreign countries. The concession is limited to 30 years.

Station Near Vienna
The Radio Austria A. G. transmitting station at Deutsch-Altenburg, about 25 miles from Vienna, is furnished with a 6 KW and with a 25 KW transmitter. The receiving station at Laaerburg has four large receivers, and two more are soon to be added. The service is done by duplex and high-speed. Both stations are controlled automatically from the company's central office in Vienna. Herbert A. White, director of the company, took the correspondent over the offices, and, during the course of the conversation, explained that from the time a message is

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This is one of the newest fabrics promised a great vogue. Colors include rosewood, brown and black. 54 inches wide.
Charmeen is striped this season with a hair-line. In shades of rosin, oleander, Zanzibar, black. 54 ins. \$7.50 yd.
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Second Floor, North

DOMINION BUDGET ROUSES KEEN DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

New Zealand Prime Minister Asserts Country Is Most Prosperous Spot in British Empire

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence)—The Dominion's financial statement for the year ended March 31, last, was presented to the House of Representatives 12 days ago and now is being warmly discussed by politicians of differing views in the elected branch of the

Legislature. Meanwhile the Legislative Council is "marking time," waiting for the House of Representatives to get down to business and provide it with work.

The budget, which consists largely of tables of figures, really contains little information that has not been already communicated to readers of the Monitor. In scanning the figures it is necessary for outsiders to bear in mind that the population of New Zealand was only 1,247,754 on March 31, last, representing an increase of 208,083, or 18 per cent during the preceding decade. The Minister of Finance reported a net surplus of £1,812,365.

During the year the revenue from customs increased by £1,205,923 and from railways £234,605, while the revenue from the post and telegraph department decreased by £227,510, from land tax by £115,040, and from income tax by £50,400. The gross public debt is shown as £221,616,261, but by the deduction of accrued sinking funds totaling £12,974,023, the amount is reduced to £208,642,238.

In the concluding paragraph of the budget the Prime Minister, after claiming that New Zealand is the most prosperous country in the British Empire, makes a strong appeal for public and private economy and for the employment of borrowed money only upon revenue-earning undertakings.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Willard Straight

Willard Straight, by Herbert Croly. New York: The Macmillan Company.

BY WRITING his biography of Willard Croly, Herbert Croly has added to the bookshelf of modern biography a volume valuable for its story of a life, for its exposition of the environment in which that life was lived, and for its insight into the quality of the man. As years are counted it was a short life, but so full in the accomplishment of interesting things that the reader begins a large book (which the reviewer will find it difficult to express in a brief notice), and finds it consecutively interesting, not only for its text but for the many illustrations reproduced from the sketches which Straight himself drew wherever he might be, took pleasure in making.

The inspirational quality comes in acquaintance with the man. One may quote from a letter written from the fields of France just after the armistice to his six-year-old son, "That should mean," he wrote, referring to the armistice, "that there will be a new and better world; and there will be no more wars. You are going to have fights. I hope you will. Never fight a boy smaller than you are. Never let a bigger boy bully a little fellow. That's the sort of thing we have been talking about in France. Remember too, that as you grow older you'll think more and fight less with your fists; but you must always fight with all your heart and all your ability for the same thing. You fight for, when you are a boy, with your fists. There is just as much unselfishness and self-sacrifice and courage in going ahead steadily in everyday life—and standing for what you know to be right—as there is in going over the top. There is less glory in it. It is less spectacular, and it is a thing of the heart and mind rather than of the animal side of your nature." So one finds set down the bedrock of character in a man whose lighter mood could lead him to change hats with a Chinese mandarin and have his photograph taken together.

It was a life full also of incident and vivid with personality. Born in the State of New York, resident for a while as a child in Japan, and graduated from Cornell, Willard Straight went to China as an official in the Chinese Customs Service and began a knowledge of China that later made the development (as distinguished from the exploitation) of that country foreign aid and his most absorbing personal interest.

He left the Chinese Customs to become a war correspondent in the Russo-Japanese War. After that war he was in the United States Diplomatic Service, beginning as Vice Consul at Seoul, and served in Korea, Washington, Cuba, and as Consul-General at Mukden. He left official diplomacy to become, as it were, a business diplomat, associated with American finance, and bending devoted energy to interesting American capital in the development of China, seeing this objective "not merely as a business man would see it in terms of a profitable investment, but as a statesman would see it in terms of its effects on the lives of a people and in its relationship to the general political and economic movements of the world."

The upheaval of the world by war interrupted; he entered in the United States Army, and was one of those widely important victims whose great and final sacrifice was made after the peace. Mr. Croly presents his subject with many pages that supply a background of world history for the central figure of a book that thus at times ceases to be biography and becomes an exposition of these same "general political and economic movements of the world. One feels at the end that the interruption of Willard Straight's activity in this

large field was a real loss to humanity. The book, indeed, is largely autobiographical. Straight kept a diary. One may judge, for it is chiefly objective rather than subjective, that he kept it in the same mood of interest in life that reasonably made him a constant sketcher. He was an excellent and individualistic draftsman, and his writing, either

First Time on Any Page

The Actor's Heritage, by Walter Prichard Eaton. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press. \$4.

THIRCE welcome is Mr. Eaton's new book about the theater: because it is characteristic of the author's reading and excursion into the past, because he has chosen themes that have not been shredded by other writers, and best of all because this book will come freshly to every reader, none of the essays having previously been printed in magazines or newspapers.

These "scenes from the theater of yesterday and the day before," to quote the book's subtitle, begin with graceful induction into the past by the way of the author's memory of the first play of his childhood, a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by a band of strolling players. The little Eva of that troupe, he says, was just another of those children of vagabond troupes such as in the past have grown to the estate of the first players of their time. Such a child was Duse; another was the daughter of Roger Kemble, afterward the famous Mrs. Siddons. In the century that Shylock should be acted as a comic character in a red wig, and established the part as one of the great tragic parts, a tradition that in its turn persists to this day.

An incorrigible runner in old bookshops is Mr. Eaton, and he has drawn upon several old volumes for subjects in "The Actor's Heritage." Sol Smith's autobiography yields a favorite story of the theater in the American west of 80 years ago. From Macready's diary comes a story of that British stage lion's visit to New England. Rachel's visit to the United States is touched on via the sprightly yarn of a member of her troupe. Enough is said about Colley Cibber's "Apology" to indicate to many persons what they have missed if they have not read it.

Mr. Eaton probes the records of old-time theatrical performances that audiences today have better manners than those of yore. There is a vivid chapter about Weber and Fields and

a gorgeous group of illustrations from an old book on stage gesture, with some pertinent remarks on expression that set forth the fact, often obscured by the haze of sentiment, that there was a deal of bad acting in the good old days even as there is today.

The publishers have bestowed uncommon beauties of bookmaking on the style, illustration and materials of this volume, which is worthy of a place beside that excellent stage book in a similar vein, Laurence Hutton's "Curiosities of the American Stage."



WALTER PRICHARD EATON

Critical Opinions in Flux

Material Critique, by George Jean Nathan. New York: A. A. Knopf. \$2.50.

THE critical material which Mr. Nathan, in his latest book, presents to a growing public, covers first of all the foibles and functions of criticism itself; the application of his fluctuating theories to artists and dramatists and the theater in general. Previous knowledge of the man insures at least reading of a pleasant, stimulating character not associated with the ponderous methods of some dramatic critics.

The surface appearance of Nathan's writing is deceptive; it seems to have been tossed off carelessly between one frivolity and another, without conscience or consideration. Yet Nathan knows as much about the stage and the drama, here and abroad, as any academic that writes his obligatory volume on the drama in page after page of unrelieved monotony; and his style, far from being the thing of affectation which undisciplined commentators have tried to make of it, is the very image of the inner man. Just as the better drama is a reflection of our soul and individual selves, so is his criticism a mirror of that stage which Shakespeare embraced as all the world.

Nathan's originality consists, primarily, in being Nathan, canny, frankly, laughingly, bitingly, scornfully, but always sincerely Nathan. He brings no critical nostrums. He is disconcertingly ready to plunge into self-contradiction, to disavow an earlier judgment; and his critical opinion is doubt in various degrees; his doubt becomes more persuasive because it is more positive, but it remains doubt just the same. He does not, like the average academic critic, plow his way to an opinion through a forest of learned irrelevances; he sets himself down in the simplest, yet most ductile, prose. His criticism, in short, is no quest for absolute judgments; it is manly, frank, and in the unimpeded exercise of his wit.

It is Nathan, we believe, who has popularized the word "hokum," until it has become impossible to read the New York critics without encountering the term. Better still, however, has been his resolute service in combating hokum in the theater. He "discovered" O'Neill and has, to this

The Thames and Literature

The Authors' Thames: A Literary Ramble Through the Thames Valley, by Gordon S. Maxwell. New York: Brentano's. \$4.50.

THE pleasure a reader gets from a book of literary topography like "The Authors' Thames" depends on the points of contact between reader and subject matter. The Englishman who knows the Thames valley blindfolded, the tourist, and the home-staying lover of books will enjoy it each after his own fashion, but the essential point of contact is a knowledge of English literature.

Mr. Maxwell wrote the book primarily to satisfy his own want. He had looked for a book that dealt exclusively with the literary associations of the Thames valley and, finding none, determined to write one of his own. He has limited his subject to that part of the river which lies between London proper and Windsor, a distance of some 40 miles by the winding river, much less as the crow flies, and very much more as Mr. Maxwell wanders back from the river in pursuit of his quarry.

If we should search through all England we could not find another district of its size so rich in literary associations. A more catalog of names is partial proof. Beginning on the upper bank of the Thames at Hammersmith, where William Morris started the famous Kelmscott Press, the writer conducts us past Oliver Goldsmith's haunt at "The Three Pigeons"; through Pope's Twickenham and Hamilton Court; across Hounslow Heath, where highwaymen played the High Toby in more romantic times; on to Horton, where Milton once lived; to Gray's churchyard at Stoke Poges; to Eton, and there across the river to Windsor.

From beautiful Windsor the course follows the lower side of the Thames back to a place opposite the starting point. We pass Runnymede, of Magna Charta fame; Chertsey, where lived Blanche Heriot, the heroine of "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight"; and Chessington, where Fanny Burney wrote her "Evelina" in most profound secrecy, since it was scandalous for a young lady to write. We visit Box Hill, where George Meredith lived, old Kingston and Epsom and go on to Richmond with the loveliest of views, so popular with

thors that it has been called "The British Parnassus." There is a great diversity of folk; kings and cardinals, cockney pickpockets, and "young gentlemen from Oxford College rowing in boats against young gentlemen from Cambridge."

There is all the more interest in a book that re-creates so much of the past.

W. K. R.



The Old Bridge, Pooleston Lacey, Near Dorking; Once the Home of Richard Brinsley Sheridan (Reproduced From "The Authors' Thames").

bridge College," as the dear old soul at Mortlake tea room put it. If Father Thames could tell his own story, it would be still more varied. Of "Horry" Walpole and Addison and "the wicked wasp of Twickenham," of Reade's Peg Woffington and Dean Swift's Stella and Prior's Kitty. In a summer house at the end of Ham Walks John Gay wrote "The Beggar's Opera" under the benign patronage of the last-named lady, the good and lovely Duchess of Queensbury. The entire route bristles with allusions to Peeps' Diary. Writers, great and small, new and old, literally from 55 B. C. to 1924 A. D., have lived and played and worked in that region, and Mr. Maxwell has spared no pains in collecting curious anecdotes about them.

It is subject rather than style that commends the book to the reader, but as the author progresses we can feel him rising to his subject. The delightful old-world illustrations by Lucilla S. Maxwell, the author's mother, add greatly to the charm of the book. There is also a careful quadruple index.

Significant of changing times is the fact that there is hardly a page that does not bear the phrase "en-

Following "The Ladies!"

The Gallants, by E. Barrington. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press. \$3.50.

IN "THE GALLANTS" the Atlantic Monthly Press has issued a companion volume to the same author's earlier collection, "The Ladies!" As in his first book, Mr. Barrington has given partly fanciful and wholly colorful incidents in the lives of historical figures, this time of famous men, though it should be said that for the most part women have shaped these men's lives.

There is the tragic story of King Henry II, his villainous queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine, and Lady Rosamond de Clifford, whom the king destroyed. There is the story of intrigue, in which William of Orange uses his English wife and her cousin, the Duke of Monmouth, as pawns to pave the way to his success.

"Her Majesty's Godson" is an entertaining tale of Queen Elizabeth and her court. There is the gripping story of King George IV and his mistress, and an ironical and delightful prologue that might have been to Sheridan's "The School for Scandal," showing that the wives of Lady Teazle were native and not acquired.

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Verses by the Boy Milton

Some Newly Discovered Stanzas by John Milton on Engraved Scenes Illustrating Ovid's Metamorphoses. By Hugh C. H. Candy. London: Nisbet & Co. Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

ABOUT the middle of the sixteenth century there was published at Frankfurt a small octavo volume consisting of a series of engravings, rather spirited work, in illustration of the stories told by Ovid in his "Metamorphoses"; with a Latin and a German quatrain to accompany each engraving. In a copy of this book which has survived, someone, writing apparently about the year 1628, has filled the alternate blank pages with sets of English verses, mostly running to four pairs of couplets, which are translations neither from the Latin nor from the German, but original poems descriptive of the scenes facing them.

It is Mr. Hugh Candy's interesting contention that that someone was no less than the author of "Paradise Lost," who rather surprisingly, he tells us, was John Milton. He has found Ovid, of all the Latin poets, first in his favor; and it may be admitted at once that he has proved his case beyond serious cavil. Indeed "one" of the going Miltonists has told him "that anyone who reads the stanzas will know that Milton wrote them," and that he is pushing a door which is obviously wide open.

That is a matter of opinion; in any event Mr. Candy has done his job so thoroughly that he has made his book a model of its kind. He attacks this subject on several sides, and to each he is able to bring a wealth of supporting evidence. Although the majority of the extant authenticated manuscripts of Milton are much later than what for convenience he calls the "Milton-Ovid" script, he maintains very plausibly that such differences as exist between them are such as would naturally be due to the passage of

time, and that the similarities are much greater and more fundamental. The facsimile illustrations to which he supports his argument are so convincing that one feels that he can on this ground alone. But he prefers to support it with further arguments based on orthography and the use of particular words and phrases. The number of phrases and turns of speech which occur both in the script and in Milton's published poems is remarkable.

It would seem that the poet, though he did not think it worth while to publish these schoolboy exercises, kept them lovingly in his memory. And indeed, though they add not an inch to his poetic stature, they have for all their immaturity, a distinct merit of their own, besides their interest as the "practise work" of a "mighty-mouth'd inventor of harmonies."

Books and Their Makers

A NEW international monthly review, devoted chiefly to European literature and art, will be issued beginning next Saturday as an enlarged supplement to the Literary Age. In addition to the usual weekly features, the new supplement will contain the short stories, critical essays, addresses and general articles that seem to its editors to have attracted the greatest interest in Europe in the preceding few weeks. All the material will be drawn from foreign newspapers, books and periodicals.

In observance of presidential year Houghton, Mifflin are issuing a series of 10 volumes on past great Presidents of the United States, the first of which will be Louis A. Coolidge's "Ulysses S. Grant" (two volumes). Mr. Coolidge is running for United States Senator from Massachusetts in the September primaries. The set includes "Washington" (two volumes), "John Adams," "Thomas Jefferson," "James Monroe," "Andrew Jackson," "Abraham Lincoln" (two volumes). It will be sold for \$12.50.

An extraordinary document is "The Manuscript of St. Helena," which Willard Parker has translated and Appleton publishes this week. Belief is expressed that it is Napoleon's own story of his life.

Vachel Lindsay himself has done the illustrations for a new edition of his "Collected Poems," on Macmillan's list.

The thousands who have laughed with Marie Dressler over the fortunes of Tillie will welcome the comedienne in a new role this fall. Under the management of Robert M. McBride & Co. Miss Dressler will make her debut as an author. Her book is called "The Life Story of an Ugly Duckling."

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BOSTON.

Of Fathers and Sons

The Innocents, by Henry Kittell Webster. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.

THERE is always room for another study of the eternal Willie Baxter, the 18-year-old boy who lives his life so intensely, who feels the very nation rock beneath the weight of his joys, cares and sorrows. Henry Kittell Webster gives us a somewhat new angle on the subject, an angle full of interest and feeling.

"A novel of father and son," says the publisher's jacket. It is not entirely that, for the father's side is subordinated to the son's. While their relationship spans the plot from the first few chapters to the last, it is more or less ignored throughout the main part. There the story concerns itself solely with the boy's relationship to people outside his own family. A few years ago Mr. Webster wrote a novel called "An American Family." The Pattersons are another American family.

Young Edward Patterson has flunked his final examinations in high school. In Lakeside—in most Lakesides, in fact—is this considered a disgrace. Edward has no feeling whatever about it, beyond resenting the joking of his friends, but his father is indignant and worried.

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He sees no virtue in Edward's passion for mechanical things and is only mildly interested when a radio invention of the boy's develops into a minor commercial success.

This mechanical genius of Edward's and his absorption in it form a stabilizer which stands him in good stead when his father's influence comes into his life that threaten to upset it, influences caused by contact with various girls. His bewilderment, struggle, and eventual triumph over them until he meets his father on the common ground of experience form the basis of "The Innocents."

The study of a boy's thought when he first discovers his own relation to the world outside his home is an engaging subject and Mr. Webster has done it justice. He has not raised a problem. He does not, it seems, consider it as a problem. He accepts the incidents he has written of as possible or probable facts. His characters are all distinctive and living. The author has an understanding eye for their human weaknesses and strength and a full appreciation of their worth.

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THE HOME FORUM

Mexico's Color in Her Poet's Eyes

MEXICO'S wonderful sunsets have been noticed by many travelers. There seems to be something in the atmospheric conditions that gives them extraordinary brilliancy and depth. Many Mexican poets have sung of them. One upon whom they have made a particularly deep impression is Luis G. Urbina. He has a rich color sense, and in poem after poem he dwells upon their beauty. In "On the Lake" he writes:

The waters with their phosphorescent blue
Mirror the heavenly twilight, air and sky
Subtle and thinner and more crystalline
Beneath the luminous transparency.
In gurgling impatience, lo! the waves
Scatter in diamond dust the spray they shed,
And to a pearly rose-hue, fine and sweet,
Softens the sunset's tints of vivid red.
Celestial shades weave many-colored lace
Build castles, golden domes and flaming towers
Beneath the waves, till 'mid the melting hues
The lake appears, in shining magic hours.
A lovely sheet of sunset moiré,
With petals of pure light from burning flowers.

Again, in "Sunset," he writes:

The twilight is diaphanous; it seems
A precious crystal, opening in the skies
Its shining agate; 'tis a filmy veil
In which the lake's calm azure swoons and dies.

Into faint, greenish amber in the west
The sun's rich light is fading, still and slow;
Upon the velvet shadow, far away,
One pale star trembles, like a flower of snow.

In "An Evening Hour" the poet says:

"How merciful is the evening! It holds neither a tragic portent, nor a shape of violence, nor a gloomy phantom, nor a bloody cloud. A vision of gold, transparent and divine, veils the blue with a light haze of amber, and spreads to the summits, above the dark rocks, the pale crimson of the rosy March. The wind stirs the spring branches, and a hear your voice among the fugitive voices of the wind. The city, that glows silently in the distance, melts into the ruddy brightness of the evening. The silence mingles its prayer. Before the sunset, the country trembles like a timid girl. The shadow darkens the depths of the sky, that look deeper the darker they grow."

Again Urbina describes the glories of evening in "The Last Sunset":

Topazes, amethysts and emeralds deep
Are fused in the imperial sunset's light;
And, black against the vivid hues of gold,
A royal pine stands out upon the height.

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Upon the other side comes up the moon.
A marble globe half-darkened, over
Where in capricious folds the mountain
Tain brows
Their dense, luxuriant tropic verdure
spread.

Like some rich fabric with a border
white
Of pearls and diamonds, now the sea
lies fair;
Reflecting the sky's bright,
mingled shades,
It spreads its dark blue mantle to the
air.

And in those deep and silent solitudes
Far, far above in the heavens o'er head,
Pensive and sad the evening star
gleams out,
Fastened in glowing lace of ruby red.

In a long poem on the work of
teachers, he says:
"Our office is a humble one, but it
has its beautiful ornaments; it is to
open flower-cups and to unfold
wings. It is the same work that the
lovely springtime does; and a crowd
of birds and flowers awaits us. . . .
Do not delay; march forward! The
Spring never abandons her work, or
leaves her labor unfinished."

In "The March Toward the Ideal,"
he says:
All things climb a starry stairs.
By a law that no man knows. . . .
What was once a chrysalis
Soon shall soar, free fluttering;
What was yesterday a wish
Will tomorrow be a wing!

The colorful aspects of nature ap-
peal to Urbina in the morning as
well as in the evening. Witness "The
Triumph of the Blue":
"The glowing red of dawn paints
the lake to pale . . . roses. Tranquil
are the waters, where, like a thin
ribbon, the light undulates, and
opens capricious crevices of silver.
And, far away, the sky against which
the mountain summits are outlined
is tinged with crimson. The purples
melt into violet mists, and at last
the brightness of the red is all ex-
tinguished."

"The blue triumphs in splendor;
it is the triumph of the azure,
woven with silver and golden lights,
like imperial brocade; it is the deep
blue that bathes in pure light the
motionless headland and the circling
lake; and alone, in the distance, the
sail of a boat adds its sweet note of
virginal white."

Another morning scene, also full
of color, is pictured in "A Sunny
Morning":
The sails that quiver in the morn-
ing breeze
Throw like the wings of snow-white
birds in flight;
The air that skirts the sea makes
wrinkles fine
In its blue silk of woven crystals
bright.

Deep calmness broods upon the
golden coast;
So pure and delicate the wind ap-
pears,
When my hot face it cools it seems
to me
My mother's kiss, which dries my
childhood's tears.

Birds in a flock, upsoaring through
the air,
The shining whiteness of the cloud
adorn,
And stain the sapphire depth in-
vito-
Of the far sky upon this tranquil
morn.

Green and Yellow

The breakfast table is green and
yellow. Yellow are the cups and
plates, yellow the butter, yellow-
orange the marmalade with the
bread, and yellow the sunlight
glancing through the trees. Green
is the table-covering, and green the
dancing leaves outside the window.
The tender green of beech, the loveli-
est tree for the sunshine to play
hide-and-seek in. The sunlight does
not linger in the tree, but hovers
round the water-jug and breaks the
glass into a thousand rainbow colors,
the merry laughter of the sun.

The sunlight brings another guest,
with a quiet smile and a flutter of
invitation, from the window sill onto
the tablecloth. Friend Sparrow is
not shy at all; he comes and goes as
he pleases. He is Roughie, because
of his tousled head which he never
brushes and he is quite different from
the other sparrows.

Roughie comes every day. When
the day is cool and the window shut,
he is not pleased. If there are no
crumbs on the window sill, he wants
to know the reason why, and will
not brook delay. He hops close up
to the glass, his little neck stretched
to the utmost, and opens his beak
wide, and silently, like Mr. Jellyby
when he felt much but could not
speak. But the squawk comes too, if
he is not attended to, and squawk,
squawk, squawk he goes until he
gets it.

Roughie is the autocrat of the
green and yellow breakfast table.

Olive Schreiner on Interviewing

Olive was always opposed to inter-
viewing, especially on personal mat-
ters. While in England she was
asked by Miss Sarah Ann Tooley, a
prominent journalist, to grant an in-
terview. Olive's repugnance to all
interviewing (for she held that, even
on impersonal matters, one could
say much better over one's signature
what one wanted to say than through
the medium of another person) comes
out well in her reply:

I have made it a fixed rule of my
life never to countenance interview-
ing in any way or in any of its forms.
The whole of the personal element
that is pervading modern litera-
ture seems to show one its pain-
fullest features in the modern inter-
view, and yet more in that taste for
petty personalities which alone
makes the interview pay. It is not
the fault of the interviewer, or
of the public which reads the inter-
view. Shakespeare was possible in
a great age which troubled itself not
with his height, his hair, his house,

his mother and brothers and sisters.
An age which thirsts to know
whether Mrs. Smith was one of two
or four children, whether she wears
a light or dark dress, and lives in a
house in Brixton or Hammersmith, is
not likely to produce a Shakespeare;
or, if it produced him, would not be
able to recognize him. . . .

Does any soul love Shakespeare
more, or is the world in any way a
higher and nobler world, because he
left his wife his second best bed?
Or do I or you love Shakespeare's
soul less because no one called on
him at his rooms and examined
him? . . .

Again: You ask me what you seem
to think are two simple questions,
and to which you have a right to an
answer. One is "How were you
educated?" I never went to any
school; yet, to give you the true
story of my education would mean
the reading open of my heart
before you, the describing to you of
the (to me) most sacred and beau-
tiful hours of my childhood and girl-
hood, the books I loved and studied,
the scenes I visited, the influence of
a thousand beneficent and stimulat-
ing things upon my mind, matters
to me so sacred and intimate that I
would not discuss them with my close-
est friend—yet you would ask me to
pour them out to you, an absolute
stranger; and this not for your own
hills.

Against the arid whiteness of the
road the scanty clad figure of a
shining brown native stood out,
a huge basket of coconuts poised jaun-
tily on his head—swooping unsteadily
as he padded into the city beyond the
hill.

A flock of tiny green parrots chat-
tering noisily rose with a rustle of
wings, flying lazily to the shade of
a silent tamarind tree. Exquisite
gossamer butterflies swung through
the heat, luring emerald dragon flies,
and dainty blue-winged moth in their
wake.

An indefinable perfume hung over
everything, musk and jasmine, so
elusive it rushed away melting into
a wondrous pot pourri.

Then suddenly—Malabar Hill
loomed! aglow with rambling gar-
dens, entangled in a mass of orchids,
roses looping and festooning the
bungalows. On the summit, stern
and rigidly clear cut, with the burn-
ing sky for background, the "Towers
of Silence" were seen, surrounded by
a court of palms and tamarind trees.

Far below on the shore of the oily
aquamarine ocean Bombay straggled,
a moving world of Oriental gaudiness
and fascination.

The native city is a curious sight
with its brilliancy and medley of pic-
turesqueness. Vistas of narrow
streets run between the fantastic ba-
zars and shops, littered with lus-
trous gems, embroideries, curiously
wrought silver, jades and ivories.
Slow teams of oxen amble along
led by shrieking and gesticulating driv-
ers, winding in and out of the rat-
tling vehicles.

Every race and color throng the
streets, slim Afghans in soiled white
garments, fakirs with wild untidy
hair, faces and bodies smeared with
saffron. Then a Burmese, a gay
splash in his brightest silks and
satin.

Women mingle with the crowd
draped in sarees of vivid shades. A
Hindu woman in a covering of scar-
let, her hands and arms decked with
silver bracelets and rings, a copper
jeweled stud piercing her nose,
glides stoically on her way, an ar-
ray of brass pots piled high on her
head, gleaming like pools of gold
in the sunshine.

Dusky naked children with elfish
faces, clamor for coins, their shrill
voices rising above the roar of
other street sounds. The air is
redolent with sandal wood and ex-
otic scents. A ringing sound floating
on the hazy atmosphere reveals in a
hidden alleyway native workmen
beating dull copper into jars and
vases.

A little farther and the narrow
streets with tall, uneven houses,
white, splashed grotesquely with
daubs of paint, fade slowly and are
left behind.

Elephanta Island creeps into sight,
the sun suffusing golden balls of
light on its shore. Scattered over
the island, dimly outlined, rest the
ruins of ancient temples and
mosques.

India, the rose-tinted flower of the
Orient.

Bombay, a Glimpse

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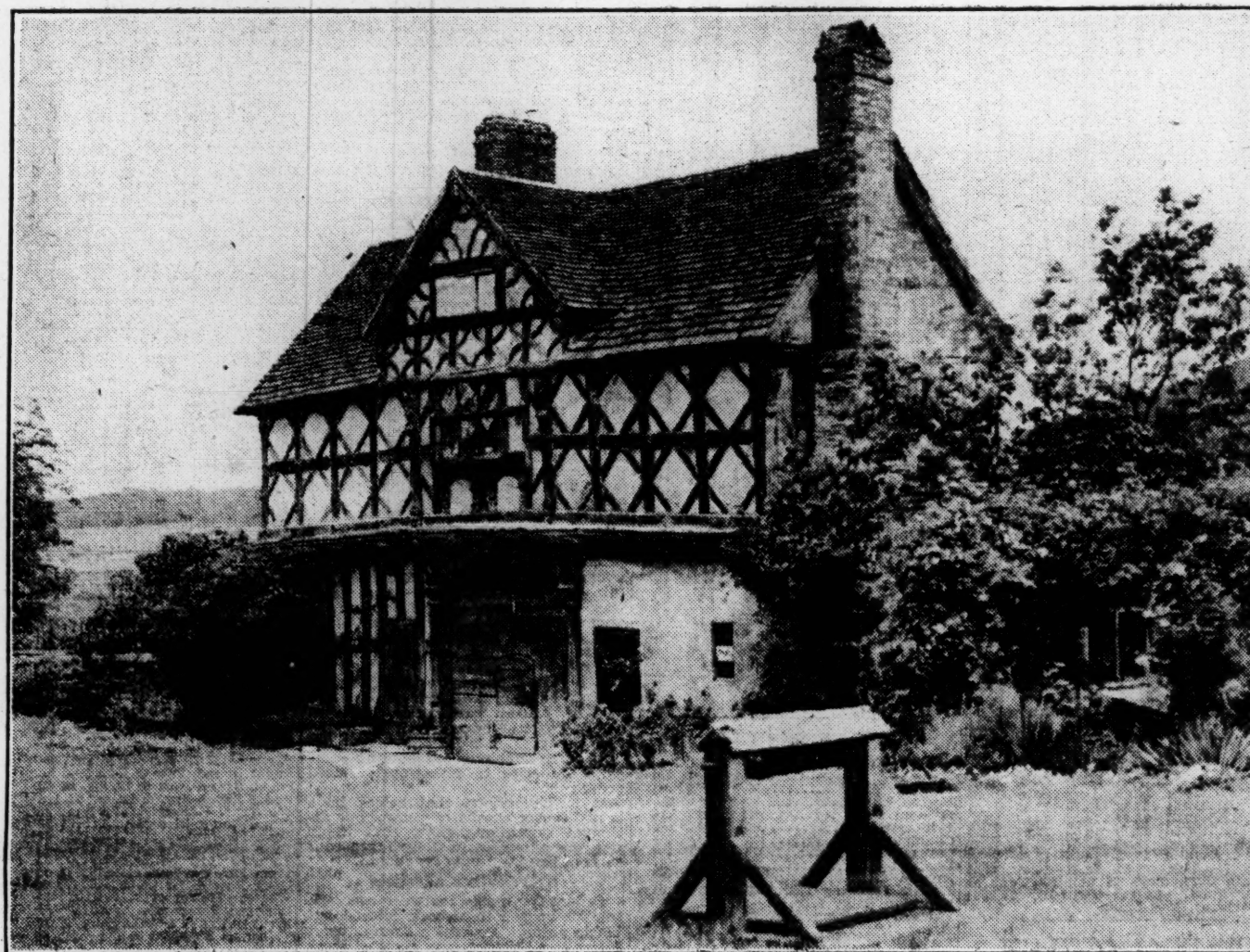
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India, the rose-tinted flower of the
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Stokesay Castle, Gate House. From the Inner Courtyard

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Verlass

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden
christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

JEMAND hat gesagt, es gebe nur
zwei Klassen von Menschen,
solche die sich stützen lassen,
und solche die tragen. Es ist sicher
etwas Wahres an dieser Behauptung.
da es offenkundig ist, dass sich
viele Menschen wegen ihrer Führung
allzusehr auf ihre Freunde verlas-
sen, während andere willig die Last
auf sich nehmen, jedermann zu stützen,
der ihre Hilfe annehmen will. Doch
wie sehr sie sich ansehnend auch
auf sich selbst verlassen, so sehen
sich alle in ihrer Erfahrung zuweilen
nach etwas Starkem, worauf sie sich
stützen können, während diejenigen,
die sich richthalten, gewöhnlich
mäßig und vielleicht selbstüchtig
auf ihre Freunde verlassen, finden
müssen, dass das Ergebnis dieses
Verhaltens weder zuverlässig noch
befriedigend ist.

Christus Jesus lässt an alle die
Einladung ergehen: "Kommet her zu
mir alle, die ihr mühselig und be-
laden seid; ich will euch erquickern;"
denn viele, deren Herz mit Kummer
bedeckt ist, folgen dieser Einladung
nicht, weil sie, durch ihren Misser-
folg im Erlangen der aus der Anwen-
dung materieller Mittel erhofften Ge-
sundheit und Erleichterung ermüdet,
diese Worte des Meisters nur als ein
weiteres leeres Friedensversprechen
ansehen. Nicht so verhält es sich
jedoch mit denen, die verstehen ge-
lernt haben, dass der rechte Weg,
sich auf Gott zu verlassen, darin be-
steht, sein Bewusstsein mit göttli-
chen Gedanken zu füllen. Diese
haben durch das Erforschen der
Christlichen Wissenschaft gefunden,
dass Gott unendlichen Genuß ist,
und dass der wirkliche Mensch dieses
Genuß bekommt; daher könnte Jesu
Wort: "Kommet her zu mir alle!"
die Bedeutung gegeben werden:
"Kommet her zu meiner Art des Den-
kens über Leben; schätzt das Gute,
wie ich es schätze; so werdet ihr
Ruhe und Frieden finden."

Es ist Tatsache, dass unsere Ar-
beit, wenn sie überhaupt einen Wert
hat, das Ergebnis von erworbenen
Kenntnissen und einem ausdauernden
Sichverlassen auf diese Kennt-
nisse ist. Der Baumeister zum Bei-
spiel beginnt seine Laufbahn erst,
nachdem er die der Baukunst zu-
Grunde liegenden Gesetze gelesen,
erforscht und sich gründlich damit
vertraut gemacht hat; dann stützt er
sich auf diese grundlegenden Ge-
setze und befolgt sie genau, wenn
seine Arbeit wirklich schön und

wertvoll sein soll. Was über die
Arbeit des Baumeisters wahr ist, ist
auch wahr über jede Art des mensch-
lichen Bemühens, und ist ebenso
wahr gerade über unser Dasein, dessen
Gesetze geistig sind. Sollte man
daher nicht etwas über die grund-
legenden Gesetze des Lebens wissen,
ehe man hoffen kann, die Kunst des
Lebens zu erlangen? Kann man
nicht den Misserfolg im Erlangen
von Gesundheit, Frieden und Wohler-
gehen auf den Mangel an Verständ-
nis dieser geistigen Gesetze und da-
rum auf ein Zögern, sich auf sie zu
verlassen, zurückführen?

Wenn man überzeugt ist, dass diese
Gleichgültigkeit und Unwissenheit
über Gott und Seine Gesetze die Quelle
der menschlichen Schwierigkeiten
ist, dann befolgt man sorgfältig den
Rat des Weisen: "Verlass dich auf
den Herrn von ganzem Herzen, und
verlass dich nicht auf deinen Ver-
stand." Da man findet, dass es un-
möglich ist, sich sowohl auf die Ma-
terie als auch auf Geist zu verlassen,
—da die Materie und Geist Gegen-
sätze sind—, und dass wir nach den
Worten der Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 234
von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit"
mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift:
"Geist misstraue, wenn wir der Ma-
terie vertrauen", so fängt man an, den
Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne
durch das Austreiben der Furcht
und Krankheitsgedanken und durch
das Behaupten der Macht Gottes und
der Gegenwart Seiner vollkommenen
Ideen zu verneinen. Dadurch, dass
man einseht, dass man seine Gedan-
ken mit derselben peinlichen Sorgfalt
wählen muss, mit der der Baumeister
seine Pläne auswählt, dass man Ge-
danken des Hasses, des Zorns—alles,
was das Menschentum verdirbt, ver-
meiden muss, wie der Baumeister
seines Baues verunfallt, vermeidet,
entdeckt man, dass man, indem
man seine Beweggründe und
Handlungen mit dem in den zehn
Geboten und in der Goldenen Regel
gebotenen geistigen Gesetz in
Übereinstimmung bringt, wie der
Baumeister sein Gebäude dem Ge-
setze der Baukunst gemäss errichtet,
seine tägliche Erfahrung ebenso ge-
wiss harmonisch gestalten wie der
Baumeister ein schönes Gebäude ent-
werfen und ausführen kann.

Jesu Mission war, der Menschheit
zu zeigen, worauf sie ihr Vertrauen
setzen soll. Mit jedem Wunder, das
er vollbrachte, demonstrierte er den

Leaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has said that there are
just two classes of people, those
who lean and those who bear.
Certainly some truth may be seen in
the assertion, since it is evident that
many persons lean heavily on their
friends for advice; while others will-
ingly assume the burden of giving
assistance to anyone who will accept
of their succor. All, however self-
reliant they may appear, at some
time in their experience desire some-
thing strong to lean upon; while
those who unhesitatingly, habitually,
and mayhap selfishly, lean upon their
friends must find that this is neither
safe nor satisfying in its results.

Christ Jesus extends to all the in-
vitation, "Come unto me, all ye that
labour and are heavy laden, and I
will give you rest;" but many whose
hearts are burdened with grief fail
to respond to this invitation because,
wearied by their failure to receive
the health and ease promised by
material means, they regard these
words of the Master only as another
vain promise of peace. Not so,
however, is it with those who have
learned that the right way to lean
upon God is to fill one's conscious-
ness with Godlike thoughts. These
have found through the study of
Christian Science, that God is infinite
Mind and that the real man manifests
this Mind; hence Jesus' words, "Come
unto me," might be said to signify:
Come to my way of thinking about
Life; value as I value good; and rest
and peace shall be yours.

It is a fact that one's work, if it
amounts to anything, is the result of
acquired knowledge and persistent
leaning upon this knowledge. For
instance, the architect does not start
upon his career until he has read,
studied, and thoroughly acquainted
himself with the laws underlying
building construction; then he leans
upon and closely follows these fun-
damental laws, if his work is to be
truly beautiful and substantial. What
is true of the work of the architect is
true of every line of human endeavor,
and is likewise true of one's very ex-
istence, the underlying laws of which
are spiritual. Should not one there-
fore know something about the fun-
damental laws of Life before he can
hope to attain the art of living? Can-
not the failure to find health, peace,
and prosperity be traced to a lack of
understanding of these spiritual laws
and therefore to reluctance to lean
upon them?

When one is convinced that this
apathy and ignorance of God and
His laws is the source of his trou-
bles, he gives heed to the advice of
the wise man, "Trust in the Lord
with all thine heart; and lean not
unto thine own understanding." Find-
ing it impossible to lean upon both

matter and Spirit, since they are op-
posites and therefore, as Mrs. Eddy
explains in "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" (p. 234), "if
we trust matter, we distrust Spirit,"
he begins denying the evidence of
the physical senses by casting out
thoughts of fear and disease and
affirming the power of God and the
presence of His perfect ideas. Realiz-
ing that he must choose his thoughts
with the same meticulous care with
which the architect chooses his de-
signs, that he must discard thoughts
of hate, anger—all that mars his
manhood, as the architect discards
all that defaces the beauty and pro-
portion of his structure, he discovers
that by making his motives and acts
conform to the spiritual law as re-
vealed in the Ten Commandments
and the Golden Rule, as the architect
makes his edifice conform to the
laws of construction, he can be as
certain of bringing harmony into his
daily experience as is the architect
of planning and completing a beau-
tiful edifice.

Jesus' mission was to show man-
kind where to place its trust. In
every miracle he performed he was
demonstrating the benefit to be de-
rived from leaning upon the arm of
infinite Love, proving that "the Lord's
hand is not shortened, that it cannot
save," for God's laws, when correctly
understood and applied, are at all
times available for healing the sick,
raising the dead, and feeding the
multitude. Jesus likewise proved that
leaning upon God does not weaken
the moral fiber, but strengthens it,
enabling one to challenge any form
of sin or disease, and to gain the vic-
tory over it.

Having leaned upon the prevailing
systems of theology and medicine
until they were proved to be broken
reeds, Mrs. Eddy finally turned her
entire attention to the study of the
Scriptures. Then she discovered the
scientific laws underlying the words
and works of Moses, of patriarch and
prophet, and of Jesus and his disci-
ples. After being healed of an ailment
pronounced incurable by physicians,
through no other means than by
leaning upon God, she wrote Science
and Health, opening the Preface to it
with this comforting assurance: "To
those leaning on the sustaining in-
finite, to-day is his with blessings." Her
followers honor their Leader,
not because in any of her writings
Mrs. Eddy teaches them to honor her
personality, but because in all her
writings she shows them how to
honor and lean upon God in such a
practical way that they can and do
enjoy the blessings of health and
peace.

[In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into German]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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The Piper

Piping down the valleys wild,
Piping songs of pleasant glee,
On a cloud I saw a child,
And he laughing said to me:

"Pipe a song about a Lamb!"
So I piped with merry cheer.
"Piper, pipe that song again!"
So I piped: he wept to hear.

"Drop thy pipe, thy happy pipe;
Sing thy songs of happy cheer!"
So I sang the same again,
While he wept with joy to hear.

"Piper, sit thee down and write
In a book that all may read!"
So he vanished from my sight;
And I plucked a hollow reed,
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—William Blake, in "Songs of In-
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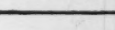
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the end of September, officers are planning to

that the Anaconda Company start up on a larger scale, having no surplus in the State now ready. **The Husher** on the most stable metal price, prices being \$1 a New York and East St. in the week a premium of \$1.00 over the market as the metal became premiums tended to disappear makers have entered the market.

have tended higher, the week's end being 650. The market was steady in the week's end, with a slight rise in proportion to slaying on the latter as a result of the week at 55 a pound, and a rise to 56 on Friday due to reports of American delivery at 56 from the Atlantic. The market was very slight.

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January and July were the best years for the month-share days. Saturday day last month had 160 shares, while in August the days had less than 100 shares. Trading in the month-share days totaled 164,461,990 shares in 1934 and 160,383,000 shares in 1935. The month-share days in the last month's bond exceeded this year only in January and July. In comparison, in August of 1934, ranks first this year for the eight months.

238,154,000 compared
in a similar period

MS RULINGS

Sept. 2 (Special)—In a
protest of Smoot
County of Los Angeles, the
State Court ruled that
black ash plate
of cooking household
out of sheet metal, were
at 40 per cent ad
paragraph 299 of the act

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nd for Judge Fischer should have been as- signed to the case. The stamped shares, reported by William W. Aldrich, the subject, were taken down by the Customs of these sets were as- signed each place and 45 per cent under paragraph 355 of providing for carbon and forks and steels with horn, while the other and at 8 cents each place ad valorem under the third paragraph 355 for rolling tubes and forks celluloid. It was claimed

LONDON, Sept. 3.—German gold continued in demand on the Stock exchange. French issues were quiet on the market on the whole was irregular with the undertone confident. Argentine rails were buoyant and continued improvement in exchange rates.

Heavy rails were strong in sympathy with the market. American Gilt-edge securities were dull. Tin were listless and industrial checks. Tin issues held firm.

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output of 25,000 tons
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pounds made up of
from Ahmek, 2,700,000
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nation plant, Mohawk-
ing 5,500,000 pounds
00,000; Quincy, 1,180,
yle, a subsidiary of
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Perhaps in its profoundest aspect the Great War was a struggle for democracy. At the beginning other issues, such as the freedom of Belgium, loomed more prominently. But by the end all the self-governing nations were ranged together on one side and all the political autocracies were ranged together on the other.

Democracy in Europe

The war ended in a complete victory for the forces of freedom, and Europe, outside Russia, was reorganized at the Peace Conference on the basis of democracy. Every nationality was given self-government and proceeded to draw up a constitution on democratic lines. Only Russia, which had fallen under the autocratic sway of the Bolsheviks, held aloof.

Democracy, however, had been in great measure imposed on Europe by the victory of the Allies. In many parts it was not the achievement of the people themselves. There is, therefore, now going on all over Europe a struggle in the new democracies to establish as a permanent the gains given from without. In Germany the Republicans are challenged by the Nationalists, who seek to re-establish in some form the ancient militarist despotism. In Italy the Fascists, after saving the country from the domination of the Communists, are threatening to tear up the old liberal constitution in order to establish a new autocracy of their own. In Spain, Primo de Rivera has taken advantage of the obvious corruption of the old parliamentary regime to establish the naked ascendancy of the military clique. In Russia those who stand for democratic methods are forbidden freedom of speech and are expelled from the country—if a worse fate does not befall them.

It is obvious, indeed, that the battle in Europe is not yet won. Democracy seems to work successfully in the small states, but not in the large, and even in the former it is perhaps not soon to claim that the people have yet risen to such standards of civilization that popular government can be said to be finally established among them. Democracy rests upon the active and intelligent co-operation of the people in the work of government, and the mere overthrow from without of the old autocracies is not proof that that capacity for co-operation is yet developed.

The greatest obstacles are inertia and docility on the part of the people themselves. Democracy was defined by Abraham Lincoln as being "government of the people, by the people, for the people." Democracy, therefore, implies that the people are active and intelligent and independent enough to administer their own affairs. This is not difficult in restricted areas. It is comparatively easy for a community to know and administer the affairs of a small parish. It is quite a different matter to conduct successfully through democratic processes the affairs of a great nation. It requires an active interest in all kinds of public matters, a readiness to think in a disciplined way about difficult problems, a capacity to distinguish between truth and falsehood, and the moral quality to place the public well-being before selfish private or local interest.

That is why the primary appeal of those who seek to impose their own tyranny is always to persuade the people that public problems, and especially international problems, are too difficult for them to understand, and that they will have more peace and more prosperity by leaving the difficulties to others and docilely obeying their orders. And that is why democracy has only been really successful where the protestant spirit, that is to say, the readiness to protest against wrong and folly and to insist on the right of private judgment as opposed to the duty of mere obedience to authority, has been strongly manifest.

There is no doubt that democracy will prevail in Europe. That was settled once and for all in the Great War. The forces of political autocracy are never likely to assemble a greater organization of military strength against a divided world than they did in 1914. Mussolini and Primo de Rivera cannot in this age expect the docile acquiescence in despotism that Bismarck was able to create. The most menacing situation is unquestionably in Russia, for there the forces of independence and freedom among the people seem to be lamentably weak, and the ruthlessness of the autocracy correspondingly great. But, if the complete democratization of Europe is to take place by orderly process and without violence, its peoples will need the encouragement and intelligent support of democratic peoples elsewhere.

After Jay Gould, after the Vanderbilts, father and sons, after Harriman, and Hill, and all the other financiers, "empire builders" and kings in the transportation world in the United States, have come the Van Sweringen brothers, Oris Paxton and "M. J.," unknown to financiers and railroad presidents

Perfecting the Nickel Plate Rail Merger

ten years ago, to perfect one of the greatest voluntary mergers of transportation lines ever undertaken on the American continent. Formal announcement has been made by the one-time newsmen who sold papers in their Ohio home city, of the agreement under which the properties of subsidiary companies owning some 9145 miles of main track, with a total trackage of more than 15,000 miles, and with assets of \$1,406,763,792, will be operated and controlled by the new Nickel Plate Railroad system.

While there still remains the formality of the stockholders depositing their holdings in response to the invitation just issued, it is a foregone conclusion, with the ratification of the agreement by the directors of the Pere Marquette Railroad, that the plan will be consummated and made effective. Under it there are to be combined the holdings of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company (the

present Nickel Plate), the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, the Hocking Valley Railway Company, the Erie Railroad Company, and the Pere Marquette Railway Company. The properties will be taken over under leases running 999 years and by acquisition of the majority of the common stock of the respective subsidiary companies.

It is an interesting commentary upon the economic progress of a great democracy that within a comparatively few years there has been a complete reversal of the common thought regarding the wisdom of permitting, by whatever process, the consolidation, for purposes of a working agreement, of parallel or competing lines of railroad, or of those carriers which, by such consolidation, might control the transportation facilities of a section or over an extended territory. The so-called Van Sweringen merger is being consummated with the full approval of the Administration at Washington, and is in complete conformity, except in the matter of detail, with the plans formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the existing Transportation Act.

The main lines of the newly formed system will extend from the ports of New York and Newport News to connections with the principal railroads of the west, northwest and southwest, whose gateways are at Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis, and whose less important terminals are at Louisville, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Of the cities that will be reached there may be named Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Columbus and Fort Wayne, the industrial sections of Michigan, the great Mahoning Valley steel district and the rubber manufacturing plants of Akron. Its lines in Pennsylvania and adjoining states will serve the bituminous coal districts of West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, carrying their products to tidewater, the Great Lakes, and the north and west.

Thus viewed, the project is a stupendous one. It is somewhat remarkable that the two brothers who are the chief factors in the consolidation are still young men. It is not claimed for them that they have accomplished any tremendous feat of financial jugglery. They have simply proceeded by open and apparently fair methods to bring about a working agreement among the representatives of a group of properties whose essential interests are nearly enough identical to provide a logical common basis.

Among the important matters before the Council of the League of Nations, now in session at Geneva, must be included the frontier between Turkey and the new Kingdom of Iraq, which is roughly the ancient land of Mesopotamia. It is not the more or less academic question of the exact location of a boundary line that is to be decided, but the attribution of the entire province of Mosul, which contains some of the richest petroleum deposits so far discovered. In the exploitation of these oil fields the American Government has demanded a share for American companies, and the inconvenience of not having a seat in the Council must now be felt very acutely by the Washington Administration, whose foreign policy has been based so consistently on the protection of American interests.

The recent history of this dispute is, in brief, that at the Lausanne Peace Conference no agreement could be reached as to Mosul, and the treaty prescribed that the matter should be settled subsequently through direct negotiations between Great Britain and Turkey, the former country continuing to act for the young Kingdom of Iraq. If no agreement could be attained within nine months the Council of the League should act as arbitrator. Turko-British negotiations were begun Oct. 5, 1923, and were closed without success on July 5 of this year. Between May 19 and June 9 a direct conference was held at Constantinople, but both sides were unyielding.

Since Turkey is not a member of the League, Great Britain has had the controversy included on the Council's agenda, but in accordance with Article XVII of the Covenant the Turkish Government will be allowed to be represented when the subject is debated. On Jan. 30, 1923, Lord Balfour stated at the Paris session of the Council that "Turkey could be absolutely certain that it would be received on this occasion by the Council as though it were a member of the League, enjoying the same rights as other members and standing on a foot of absolute equality."

In thus intrusting the League with the decision the British have given concrete demonstration of their faith in its capacity to solve an important question. They have also shown good sportsmanship in consenting to abide by the verdict. Two common objections to the League will thus be met.

The first, heard most frequently in French Nationalist circles, is that it will not do to subject the League machinery to any too heavy tasks. It might break and end the League. All such really important matters should be dealt with through the traditional methods of diplomacy. The League is really only an ornament, useful to keep as an emblem of idealistic aspirations and a subject matter for after-dinner speeches at international gatherings, but not to be taken too seriously. This school is now happily out of session in France.

The second objection, advanced commonly through anti-League arguments in the United States and among the small neutral states of Europe where the conservative cliques still remain hostile, is that only small powers are to be governed by the decisions of the League, that so far no first-class power has risked its interests. These objectors must now admit that either Great Britain feels certain it can control the action of the Council, or else it is willing to set a good example by submitting an important economic issue to the test of the new machinery for settling international disputes. The Turks will probably resort to their old game of playing on the diverging interests of the great powers, but if the spirit of concord that was shown at

the London Conference is kept up at Geneva, Great Britain and France will put through a common policy toward Turkey as they have already done toward Germany.

Almost within hailing distance of their home port, the American flyers who have completed, after some five months, their aerial journey around the world, await the signal for what will be virtually the last hop-off of their spectacular excursion. News accounts have told the routine story of the great achievement, but there must forever remain unwritten the intimate account of the individual experiences of pilots and mechanics during the long hours of tremendous suspense endured in the flight over broad seas and across ice floes and arctic islands. It is impossible for those who have not undergone such experiences to describe the emotions of those who have endured them. And it is proverbial that those who achieve these great accomplishments seldom are willing, even if able, to draw a descriptive word picture of the scenes enacted.

It may be recorded in histories written a century hence that the feat now hailed as a great accomplishment was performed in the year 1924, just as today we read of the early progress made in ocean navigation or in the development of those devices now in common use. Perhaps a hundred years from now the accomplishment will be regarded as commonplace. With the stride acquired the pace quickens. The first automobile races held in the United States, if duplicated today, would attract only the curious. It is not too much to hope that soon the five months required to complete this pathfinding journey of the American flyers around the world will be shortened to perhaps as many weeks.

The flight now nearly ended has been, essentially, purely experimental. From the experiences gained it probably has been shown what, in the present construction of airplanes, can be adopted by future builders, and what must be altered to meet the climatic conditions of flight on a globe-circling tour. It will be many years, no doubt, before the mariners of the air will voluntarily undertake a transatlantic or transpacific flight without being conveyed by water craft which will offer some measure of safety in case of mishap, while at the same time assuring a sufficient fuel supply. Thus the "mental hazard," as it is called by golfers, is greatly reduced. The air navigators might fly just as far and just as safely without the presence of convoys, but until their machines are more highly perfected than at present the attempt should not be made voluntarily.

The people along the Atlantic coast are preparing to extend to the returning heroes a welcome such as their great accomplishment deserves. Their adventure has been a magnificent one, emulating the courage of the American pioneer through all the years of the country's history.

Editorial Notes

When a short time ago a new street was opened in Rochester, N. Y., something was accomplished by its citizens which is justifiably regarded by them with pride. Usually, that is, when a smooth boulevard 100 feet wide is constructed through the very center of a city's business district, the feat necessarily involves the destruction of other property and considerable disturbance to many private parties. In the case under consideration, however, the very opposite was the case, for the aqueduct over the Genesee River was used and subway lines were laid under it. The project was somewhat costly, it is true, but already property values in the neighborhood have jumped and local business has picked up. As yet no name has been given to the new streets, because none has been found satisfactory to all concerned, but the fact that, whereas it used to take forty minutes to get across the town, now it takes only thirteen, is considered as abundantly compensating for any minor points of difference of opinion which the completion of the project has aroused.

With the introduction on the District Underground Railway in London of a new type of car embodying a number of improvements, it seems really probable that steps are being taken not merely to facilitate the freedom of movement of the passengers, but also to increase their comfort. The cars themselves are roomier than those at present in use, and the seating, it is announced, has been so planned in relation to the doors that the greatest amount of open space is provided where the pressure is likely to be greatest. And even the strap-hanger has not been neglected, for instead of the familiar flexible leather loops, he is to enjoy the pleasures of a suspended handle of aluminum coated with a composition which is said to be not unpleasant to the touch and which, moreover, can be washed. Still, it would not be surprising to learn that the traveling experiences of the District Railway commuter may still lack some essentials of home comfort.

Now that it has been decided to lay leader cables in the ports of Havre, Southampton and possibly Cherbourg, the proposal of M. Raymond Lestonnat in the Paris Journal that the Channel ports now used by the service of steamers between England and France be similarly equipped seems particularly timely. In this system, which was devised by the British Navy during the war, a cable is laid in the bed of the approach channel to a port and an alternating current is passed into it from an electric generator on shore. This current, broken up by a key into predetermined signals, induces corresponding currents in coils carried in an incoming or outgoing ship and the signals are heard by the navigator in telephones connected with the coils. The intensity of the sounds he hears gives him a measure of the distance of the ship from the cable, the course of which he can thus follow into or out of the port.

The Importance of Primary Elections

There are millions of intelligent American citizens, who, when questioned concerning the various candidates they are going to vote for at the primaries, almost invariably reply, "Oh, the primaries are unimportant and nobody bothers with them anyway." These good people are usually the ones who complain about the corruption and dishonesty which seem to permeate politics in the United States, little realizing that they themselves are to blame because they fail to appreciate the vast importance attached to the primary elections which they have been ignoring.

Students of American politics know that the corrupted political machinery scattered throughout the country "cashes in" on the primaries. The bosses realize that, if their machines are successful at the primaries, they are bound to win in the general elections. On the other hand, defeat at the primaries means a temporary loss of political power. So the political machine must bring victory to its cause at the primaries, or that cause is lost. The goal of every machine is, of course, to gain political power—to get control of the Government. Machine candidates tell the voters that this power and control of governmental affairs is sought in order to promote the growth, progress and prosperity of the American Nation and its people and, strange to say, many of the voters are foolish enough to believe that this is true. Had Barnum observed American politics with as great an interest as he observed the circus, he would have realized that the American politician is more adept in the art of fooling the people than the cleverest of showmen.

Those who study American politics know that the average political machine is often an expression of corruption. They know, too, that political power is sought for the many political jobs and for the control of the people's treasury. So is it any wonder that corrupted machines appreciate the vital importance of the primaries? Now let us see just how the machine uses the primaries to gain political power. When candidates are selected for the machine ticket, the bosses take no thought of the people's welfare—the only welfare that interests them is that of the machine. The men higher up are careful to select candidates who will give the machine first consideration in all things. Word is then sent to the machine voters that they must support these candidates at the approaching primaries, and these voters usually support, to a man, the candidates and the issues they are told to support.

Machine voters are, for the most part, naturalized citizens or American born citizens of foreign parentage,

and they are usually below the average in intelligence. Politicians, knowing that it is useless to seek political control of the intelligent citizenry, go down among the vicious or ignorant for their political strength. The boss wants a group of voters which will permit him to do his political thinking for it. This particular group is small compared with the whole, but so many voters remain away from the polls at the primaries that the boss is usually able to get what he wants with the small minority of votes under his control. One cannot blame those who are working for good government for being impatient with the American people, when the ignorant, naturalized laborers are seen going to the polls and voting, while descendants of American families which have been in the United States for generations remain at home unimpaired of their duty as citizens.

Many and various are the ways in which the votes of the machine voters are controlled by the bosses. It is a usual thing for political jobs to be promised to people who can gather a dozen or more votes for the machine. Many times every day throughout the United States politicians help people in their districts to evade penalty when they have been arrested for minor offenses, thus winning their gratitude, which is later expressed in votes gathered from relatives and friends.

When the primaries arrive the contending machines put their entire strength into the field. That strength may be comprised of from only 15 to 50 per cent of the entire voting strength in the district, but the machines anticipate that the remaining voters will remain away from the polls. The result is that the machine candidates are easily put over, and when the general elections are held, those voters who believe the primaries are unimportant are forced to choose between two or more candidates who are known to be controlled by corrupted political machinery.

Voters who do not register for, and vote at, the primary elections must accept the blame for the corruption in American political affairs. It is their apathy and indifference which fosters evil in the governmental machinery of the Nation. The solution to the problem is obvious. The first step is for every citizen who has a right to vote to register for the primaries. The second is to study the various candidates. Be certain they are honest, upright and sincere. Determine their stand on vital problems of the day. The third step is to go to the polls when the primaries are held and vote for the candidates who will support the interests of good government.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Sept. 3. Air defense and fire fighting—two of the most important elements in present-day Britain's "problem of security"—were impressively portrayed in the form of a military pageant at the first performance of the "torch-light-searchlight-tattoo" before 50,000 spectators at Wembley stadium on Monday night. The swiftly changing spectacle carried one alternately from joyous Scottish Highland scenes, dancing, singing, with a bonfire blazing, and massed pipes playing to the more thrilling effects of a night air attack by a squadron of illuminated airplanes of the Royal Air Force and the fire-fighting display by the London Fire Brigade. As the brilliantly lit airplanes swooped over the stadium, the sky looked as if it had suddenly become alive with bursting meteors when guns started peppering at them.

In the discussion about the proposal to remove the Stone of Destiny from Westminster Abbey, back to Stone near Perth, the silence of the Stone itself is inexplicable. Legend claims for it the power to groan when disapproving. The fact of its silence might therefore be taken by Mr. Kirkwood as approval of his bill, but there is still the argument that the Westminster Stone is not the genuine Stone at all. The real Stone of Destiny, it can be argued, was the Irish saint stone Liafa, brought from Ireland by Pergus, son of Eric, and used for the crowning of a Scottish king 800 B. C. The present stone, the claim runs, is one of the lesser stones ever used by lesser kings were crowned. But the palm for ingenuity goes to a Times letter which says Edward I foresaw the reigning of a Scottish dynasty in England, and by removing the Stone to London made "an emblematic preparation for the apotheosis of James VI of Scotland into James I of England." The Stone goes back to Perth, it says, the Imperial Parliament must go there too!

Is it the fact of a Labor Government being in office that is drawing such crowds to see the Houses of Parliament? Has the fact of Labor Government brought home to the people more plainly than heretofore that they, through their representatives, are really ruling? Whatever it is, the fact remains that hundreds of thousands of visitors to London this summer have made the Houses of Parliament something that must be seen. Hitherto Saturday has been the only day for visitors, but in view of the great numbers on that day the House of Commons before the House rose, that Wednesday would be tried as an experiment. This was fully justified. On a recent Saturday some 20,000 were shepherded through the Royal Gallery, the House of Lords, the outer and inner Lobbies, the House of Commons, the Crypt and the great Westminster Hall. In some cases members who had remained in town after the rising of the House may be seen piloting parties of their constituents through those parts open to visitors.

A step has been made by the Forestry Commissioners toward the creation of a large forest in the Thetford district of Norfolk. Except in a few places like the New Forest it is difficult nowadays to visualize the English countryside as covered with dense woodland. The latest purchase by the commissioners is the Lynford Estate of 6000 acres and the total area owned by them in this district covers some 20,000 acres. The eventual forest acreage may be very much larger than this even. Planting began in 1922 and about 2300 acres have already been planted. The 6000 acres will be mostly pine with a sprinkling of hard wood trees, such as beech. A feature of the scheme is the creation of laborers' holdings. Work on at least 150 days a year is guaranteed, and five holdings are set aside for every 1000 acres planted. When the services are not wanted on forestry work laborers can work on their holdings which will be at least ten acres in extent.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, an eminent transport authority, has been holding forth on London's traffic problem. Yesterday in despairing millions, he told of reckless increases in traffic, traveling and population, and sent his hearers to the depths of despair. Today in exulting millions, he flings them metaphorically to the skies. From the London Docks to Edgware Road, from the Surrey Docks to Wandsworth, from the Crystal Palace to Tottenham and Highgate he proposes the building of viaducts varying from 100 to 200 feet high, carrying a six-lane 60-foot roadway resting on massive viaducts containing traffic escalators and lifts. There would be eighteen 300-foot spans to the mile. He estimates the cost at merely £28,000,000 and points out that to widen the 2½ miles from the Mansion House to Charing Cross would cost only £1,000,000 less. Anticipating a criticism, Lord Montagu asks why there should be objection to the aesthetic grounds to having viaducts over London households, when people travel to France and Italy and are lost in admiration of viaducts there.

The thrills of a big lawn tennis tournament are now being provided at the London Coliseum. For the first time in the history of the game real champions are driving, smashing and volleying on a theater stage before a breathless audience. The Coliseum has always been known as an enterprising house, and its exceptionally large stage has permitted the presentation of this unusual innovation. Four of Britain's leading professionals, Beamish, Lockyer, Herons and Read, are the leading actors in this novelty. They first illustrate various types of service, the fore and backhand drive, the smash drive, and then stage a singles and a doubles match. The latter provided such fast and sparkling tennis on the opening day that it called forth enthusiastic applause. Balls,

however, managed to find their way into the audience in spite of the huge netting which had been strung high across the footlights, but this seemed only to add to the enjoyment of the crowd.

Wembley Exhibition authorities may have banned rodeo steer roping in their stadium but they must have left one or two bulls at large in their china shops, for the wreckage of china smashed in restaurants, which has to be hauled away is said to weigh in the neighborhood of five tons. Statisticians who always begin to buzz about in the presence of such phenomena, have been classifying the breakage, and now present the public with the following impressive totals for a week of six days only:

761 dozen broken cups
345 dozen broken saucers
472 dozen broken plates
774 dozen broken miscellaneous pieces.

Total breakages since the opening of the exhibition are therefore estimated at about 420,000 pieces of crockery in addition to 100,000 glasses, all in all weighing over 70 tons. All of which does not mean as much to the ordinary citizen as the simple descriptive phrase of one eloquent observer who spoke of the "mountain of smashed crockery."

Have you seen the rose-pink willow herb where it riots near black fir trees, like the flush of a pink sky when the sun has escaped from the dark clouds that had imprisoned it and is slowly sinking in the west? Or can you call to memory the clearing in the wood where willow herb's pink mist has in it something akin to that the mist of wild hyacinths in the great days of spring? Then leave woods and clearing behind and come into the turmoil and smoke of London, look over that hoarding where the old Post Office once stood. What do you see amidst the rubble, and with background of bricks instead of straight tree trunks—brave willow herb standing tall and fair, making its own pink transformation scene in the heart of London's city.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Subtle Wet Propaganda

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently, in an editorial note, you commented upon the announcement of a motion picture producer that he had adopted the policy of omitting the saloon from his forthcoming films. It is much to be regretted that this producer is not one whose pictures are shown on all the better class theaters, which constitute the endless "chains" of houses operated throughout the United States and Canada chiefly by two organizations. While the attitude of this producer is courageous, and highly to be commended for the good that will be accomplished by the elimination of liquor propaganda from the screen, in so far as his activities radiate, it would (in my opinion) be of immeasurable importance to our Nation were the larger producers to eliminate drinking scenes and saloons from their productions, except in the rare instances where the subject is so introduced as to constitute an exposé of the evils of intemperance and an argument for its abolition. When a picture is not made with this motive and intent, it is my conviction the drinking scenes become wet propaganda as definitely, and far more subtly and dangerously, than would wet propaganda boldly labeled as such.

The reason is the circulation, the number of readers, so to speak, enjoyed by the motion pictures shown in these theater "chains." It being calculated that 20,000,000 people a day visit the picture shows of the United States, or 140,000,000 a week, it is readily seen that the "movie" carries its suggestive drinking scenes to millions of people every day. And who makes up these audiences? For one part, at least, the skilled mechanics and laborers, who, the film men themselves assert, have been coming in large numbers and bringing their families with them ever since the advent of prohibition. Viewing such pictures week in and week out may not unreasonably be considered as in some degree responsible for the argument frequently heard that "the rich can have theirs, but the poor man does without because he can't afford to buy it."

But quite apart from this class of patrons, what is the effect the "wet" films are producing upon the minds and characters of millions of boys and girls, young men and young women in their teens? Are they a constructive factor in helping to establish in the minds of these young American citizens a respect for our Constitution and for the laws of our country?

Only a short time ago Mr. Will Hays made announcement from California of the vast betterment that was to take place in the quality of motion pictures. Certainly, no act would more impressively point to the intent of that statement than the elimination of drinking scenes, which are frequently inserted in films as depicting the custom among people where wealth is evident, in residences and club rooms, while it seems to be almost a matter of course that drinking liquors in restaurants is pictured on the screen.

A move of this nature by the important producing companies for whom Mr. Hays speaks would carry greater conviction, and perchance result in a more widespread good will, than would or could accrue from volumes of announcements—which unfortunately do not always coincide with subsequent procedure. J.S.J. Brookline, Mass.